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Roofing




AMERICAN ROOFING CO. INC.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Columbia
Batteries



AMERICAN BATTERY CO. INC.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

A SETTLEMENT REACHED AT LAST.

Terms to Be Balloted on.

London, October 27. An optimistic feeling prevails as the result of yesterday's coal negotiations, and a settlement is regarded as probable. It is anticipated, consequently, that the miners will assure the Trades Union Congress, which is meeting to-day for the purpose of considering how best to help the miners, that their intervention is unnecessary.

In the event of the miners and the Government agreeing, the terms will have to be submitted to a National Delegates' Conference and it is anticipated that the Miners' Executive will be able strongly to recommend acceptance. It is unlikely that such a Conference can be called before the week-end, as the delegates must be summoned from different parts of the country.

The proposed agreement generally follows the outline called yesterday, with the addition that wages shall henceforth be based on turn-over of revenue, which arrangement resembles the old Welsh sliding scale, but on a national instead of a local basis. The increased wages will not increase the price of coal to the consumer, and the wages will be reviewed at the end of the year by the National Wages Board.

Good News.

London, October 27. Although a settlement of the coal strike has not yet been officially announced, there is every reason to believe that the negotiations between the Government and the miners have reached a satisfactory conclusion, and an announcement to this effect is momentarily expected.

Delay in Settlement.

London, October 27. Owing to a new demand by the miners at the last moment the negotiations have not reached a final settlement. The Conference has adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Miners Make New Demand.

London, October 27. People going homeward to-night are awaiting only the official notification that the coal strike is settled, but the morning will show that they are mistaken. At what was expected to be the wind-up conference at Downing Street this evening, the Miners' Executive sprang a new demand in connection with the proposal for a permanent settlement. This was accompanied by a change in the attitude of certain members of the Executive. A re-adjournment until to-morrow was consequently necessary.

In the meantime, an emergency meeting of the Cabinet Council will be held. The Trade Union Congress, which is marking time, again meets to-morrow.

Agreement at Last.

London, October 28. A settlement was concluded to-day between the Government, the Miners' Executive and owners. The terms, so far as the miners are concerned, will require the ratification of a ballot; but matters are sufficiently advanced for a general review of the dispute. It is impossible, of course, to exaggerate the serious character of the strike, which brought to an absolute standstill the most important key industry of Britain and was rapidly affecting every other. That the general public was less inconvenienced than by the railway strike a year ago was due solely to the fact that the results of the latter were immediately obvious to everyone, whereas the effect of closing the coalmines is more gradual, though cumulative. Nevertheless, the imminent danger of unemployment on the present occasion may be gauged from the fact that by the end of the strike not merely were iron and steel works paralysed everywhere, but industries so apparently remote as Staffordshire potteries and Lancashire cotton mills compelled the discharge of many thousands of workers.

Considering all this, nothing has been more remarkable than the temper and self-restraint of the people, including the miners themselves. The latter, while universally obedient to strike orders, were largely ignorant of the exact causes of the strike, and felt no overwhelming grievance. Their enforced leisure coincided with glorious weather and was spent largely in gardening and football. In nearly every case they co-operated with the owners in preserving the safety of the pits, where in many instances tools, ponies, &c., had been left in confidence of an early settlement. With the exception of a few cases of pilfering coal and potatoes there was no crime anywhere and no sabotage whatever.

The railwaymen, whose attitude has been much discussed, showed general disinclination to join in the strike, and the action of their leaders in postponing strike notices was probably due as much to this known disposition of their followers as to their own moderation. While the bulk of the railway branches passed resolutions leaving the decision to the Central Executive, some actually protested formally against the suggestion of a sympathetic strike as due to the Bolshevik element and unworthy of the sacrifices of the war. Meanwhile the bulk of the population—always inexpressive, but making itself heard in various places through discharged soldiers' associations and the "keep the peace" movement—showed unmistakable determination to tolerate no disorder. The strike has been a lamentable set-back at such a time, but has shown not unhelpful signs of greater future production and popular steadiness.

The Emergency Powers Bill.

London, October 27. In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Emergency Powers Bill, the Government made several concessions increasing the authority of Parliament under the Bill. Parliament must now be summoned within five days after the proclamation of an emergency, instead of the fortnight originally proposed, and regulations will only be valid for a week instead of a fortnight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

To Take Place Next Year.

New York, October 27. The Dempsey-Carpentier match contract, which is being signed to-day, stipulates that the meeting shall take place between February 1st and July 1st for a 10 or 15 round bout. The prize will be a record purse and a percentage of the moving pictures receipts. It is officially estimated that the fighters will divide half a million dollars.

The contest will probably be held in Madison Square Garden, but the contract does not prevent it being held in Canada, Mexico, Cuba or the West Indies. The contract was completed after a lengthy conference between Messrs. Kearns, Deschamps, Cochran and William Brady.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Puzzle for League of Nations.

Brussels, October 27. The Council of the League of Nations, which is at present meeting here, is confronted with the Polish-Lithuanian question, and complications are induced by the action of General Zeligowski. It is stated, however, that the Council will be unable to induce either the Lithuanians or Poles to undertake military action against Zeligowski. It is understood that the Council, unable to appeal to force, has decided to postpone a settlement, which can only take the form of economic pressure.

Another Attempt.

Brussels, October 27. It is now announced that the Council of the League of Nations is making a further attempt to settle the Polish-Lithuanian trouble and is again hearing representatives of both countries to-day.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

A French Protest Pending.

Paris, October 27. The *Echo de Paris* says the French Government intends to protest to Britain against its decision not to confiscate German property in England in the event of Germany defaulting. The Press comments adversely on the decision and sees therein an invitation to Germany to consider the Treaty of Versailles a scrap of paper.

More French Concern.

Paris, October 27. The Press is much exercised over the British abandonment of rights over German property and believes that the decision will be singularly calculated to encourage a German campaign for revision of the Treaty.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF FRANCE.

Alleged Growth of Militarism.

Berlin, October 27. The Chancellor, Herr Fehrenbach, speaking in the Reichstag, drew attention to the growth of French Militarism. He stated that with the support of Belgium and Poland it was striving for predominance on the Continent. He strongly condemned the teachings of the Russian terrorists, and loud opposition from the Left, and warned Germans professing faith in the Moscow doctrines not to exceed the limits of the law.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Trade Union Objection to Ex-Service Men.

London, October 27. A Conference of the Building Trades Unions in Manchester reaffirmed its refusal to suspend Trade Union regulations whereby ex-Service men may be engaged to provide the labour requisite for a solution of the housing problem. The decision is important in view of Mr. Lloyd George's warning mentioned on the 18th instant.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Headquarters Shifted to Geneva.

London, October 27. The decision to remove the headquarters of the League of Nations from London to Geneva was carried into effect to-day, when the Secretariat departed by special train from Victoria Station, bound for Geneva.

INQUEST ON MACSWINEY.

The Jury's Verdict.

London, October 27. At the inquest on the Lord Mayor of Cork the jury returned a verdict to the effect that he died from heart failure and acute delirium, following scurvy, due to exhaustion from prolonged refusal to take food.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Now at Peace.

Warsaw, October 27. Both the Poles and Soviet Russia have ratified the Peace Treaty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLE FEARED IN RUSSIA.

Preparations for a Counter-Revolution.

London, October 27. A revival of the reports of trouble impending in Russia is most anxious, and, fearing a counter-revolution, has placed Moscow under an intensified state of siege. A Proclamation states that no mercy will be shown to insurgents.

The Bolshevik Moscow Journal *Isvestia* reports that between July 21 and August 21, 1183 people were shot, despite the fact that capital punishment is supposed to have been officially abolished.

NEW SWEDISH CABINET.

Stockholm, October 27. A new Cabinet has been formed on non-party lines.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY STRIKES.

Bombay, Oct. 28. Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood have arrived and were received by leading labourites. A procession was formed, including a number of tramway strikers, who held up cars and threw stones. Col. Wedgwood in his speech said that he was there on behalf of the Labour Party and if the strikers were orderly they would surely achieve their object. After Col. Wedgwood departed the disturbances were renewed. Thirteen were injured, including two policemen. All the tramway strikers have been dismissed.

THE LATE MAYOR MCSWINEY.

New York, Oct. 26. It is estimated that ten thousand Sinn Fein sympathisers attended mass meeting to protest against the death of Mr. McSwiney. The speakers criticised Britain, also the American Government for refusing to intervene in the cause of Ireland.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

New York, Oct. 26. The International Balloon Race for the Gordon Bennett trophy resulted, according to an informal statement by Aero Club officials, in victory for the Belgian Balloon Belgica, which covered eleven hundred miles.

STEAMER FIRE.

Port of Spain, Oct. 25. The steamer *Zaca* has been beached and the fire extinguished. The engines and boilers were extensively damaged.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

INTERPORT CRICKET.

Singapore, October 28. The Straits interport cricket team leaves to-morrow by the P. and O. S.S. Somali for Hongkong.

LOWER RUBBER.

Singapore, October 28. The rubber market has weakened again and prices are lower.

EXCITEMENT AT PAKHOL.

Bandits Seize the Town.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakhol, Oct. 22. The bandits mentioned in my notes of the 10th inst. attacked the defences of the town on the 20th October, an hour before dark. A brisk rifle and machine-gun fire was kept up until 8 p.m., and firing continued at intervals throughout the night from the east. As darkness approached, I could see through glasses the bandits retreating at the double about a mile to the east of the town.

At daylight next morning I found our premises surrounded on all sides by armed Chinese. A few minutes later they opened a rapid fire from rifles across an open plain on the trenches 300 yards to the east, where most of the Pakhol troops had been mustered to repel the attacks from the east. At the moment I could not understand it, but I soon discovered that our premises were surrounded by bandits. From each of their rifle barrels hung a white cloth of cloth. The band were

mostly hatless, noisy, and excited, but I noticed that many of their bullets struck the breast work of the trenches and raised the dust. These trenches were occupied by Pakhol troops and they were being attacked in the rear, as well as the front.

Half of the attacking forces of the bandits had made a landing from junks at the west end of the town during the night, and by some means unknown to me they came through the town, past the volunteers guarding the town with rifles without a shot being fired, and at daylight attacked the regulars, as stated above. They gradually forced from the trenches the Pakhol troops who made for their barracks, which are situated at the extreme east end of the town. Here they took cover, and actual fighting ceased at 8 a.m. Bandits streamed into the town for several hours from the east.

The Pakhol troops have surrendered, together with the troops of Kotak, a small town three miles to the east. How many have been killed and wounded is unknown. It is said the number is small. It is hourly expected that these bandits will be, in turn, attacked by troops from the city of Limchow and from Hamchow. At the same time, news comes in

PORTUGUESE WHO IS "WANTED."

Alleged Embezzlement.

A reward of \$250 is being offered by the Police for information leading to the arrest of C. J. Sequeira, a Portuguese, who, whilst in the position of book-keeper of the North West Trading Company, Hotel Mansions, is alleged to have embezzled a sum of money by means of two forged bills of exchange, for \$150 and \$375 respectively.

The documents were drawn upon the Bank of Canton on the 21st May and 25th June of this year respectively. Sequeira failed to turn up at his office on the 22nd instant, and on examination of the accounts by an auditor the embezzlement is said to have been brought to light. Sequeira had been employed at the North West Trading Company since March 1919. He is married, 27 years of age, and previous to ascending lived at No. 7 Mosque Street. It is not known to what extent the Company has suffered loss as the auditors are still engaged in overhauling the accounts.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 3s.10/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—30.01. Temperature:—75. Humidity:—68.

DON'T FORGET.

Today.

Theatre Royal.—A. D. C. production of Dunsany's Plays.—9.30 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

To-morrow.

Theatre Royal.—A. D. C. production of Dunsany's Plays.—9.30 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

that Limchow city is being attacked according to plans of these bandits. They came into Pakhol carrying flags bearing the names of well known bandit chiefs whom I will not mention. Notwithstanding all this, nothing unreasonable has taken place since they entered the town, and they have promised death to looters, or anyone else who disturbs the peace. The shopkeepers are keeping their premises tightly fastened up.

A fleet of pirate junks is near the entrance to the harbour, and no doubt they are connected with the bandits. The control of Pakhol has now changed hands and white flags are being flown on the official buildings. So far nothing has happened to foreigners. A few patches of plaster have been stripped from our premises by bullets. There is still no protection of any kind for foreign residents here.

Just as the foregoing had been written there was an outburst of fire crackers in the town. This was to signify that the tradespeople of the town had faith in the new Government and that they would open their shops to business, and many of them have already done so.

Arrangements have been satisfactorily discussed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a well known Chinese General named Wong Ming-long who is at the head of the victorious forces.

Since writing the above, the bandit troops have gone out two miles to the east. They are now out of sight behind the various villages. It is said they have gone to fight the Limchow troops, who are nearing Pak-

NOTICE.

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GENERAL NEWS.

CHARMING NOMECLATURE.
Rose Pink and Lily White
were the names of the two
principal witnesses at an inquest
at Esher (Surrey.)BENCH DEFINITION OF A "LADY."
The Magistrate at North
London Police-court told a lady
witness who was inclined to be
rude to counsel that the true
"lady" is never rude to anyone
but her husband.THE CENOTAPH.
All difficulties with regard to
material and labour having
been overcome, the permanent
Cenotaph in Whitehall will be
ready for unveiling on Armistice
Day, November 11.ESSEX BEATS "KENT'S BIGGEST
APPLE."
A Warner's King apple, which
turns the scale at 1lb. 4½oz., has
been gathered in a Walthamstow
garden. This is heavier by ¼ of
an ounce than "Kent's biggest
apple."14,500 GUINEAS FOR A
YEARLING.
A yearling colt by The Tetrarch
out of Blue Tit was sold to Lord
Gloucester at the Doncaster Sale
for 14,500 guineas, a record price
for a thoroughbred yearling. This
colt was bred at the famous
Sledmere Stud, which belongs to
Lady Sykes.WOMEN TEACHERS IN JAPAN.
A conference of women teachers,
attended by 250 delegates from
all parts of Japan, has passed a
resolution demanding the right
of women teachers to be appointed
principals of primary schools and
school inspectors. An independent
Women Teachers' Association is
being formed.ONE PARCEL, 75 STAMPS.
An article of great value or
weight was received in a registered
parcel from Plön, Germany, by a
Holborn Viaduct firm recently.
The outside wrappings contain
no less than seventy-five
postage stamps, with a total
English value, reckoning the
mark at 10d., of £6 8s. 1½d. This
is surely a record, not only in
value, but in numbers of stamps
to one parcel—the latter, according
to a philatelist being probably
due to a present shortage of the
German stamps of higher denomi-
nation. Of the 75 in question,
19 are 2-mark (blue), and 22 2½-
mark (red).FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.
Excellent work of the Ministry
of Health.The work of the Ministry of
Health in combating tuberculosis
is outlined in detail in the first
annual report of that Department
for 1919-20.Up to March 31, 1920, the
Ministry and their predecessors
had approved 394 dispensaries
for the treatment of tuberculosis,
of which 362 had been provided
by local authorities. There were
also 388 approved residential
institutions with 17,581 beds,
which is an addition to the
available accommodation of 2,358
beds during the year. Up to the
same date proposals had been
submitted to the Local Govern-
ment Board and the Ministry for
the provision of 9,830 additional
beds, including 1,263 for the use
of patients in the County of
London. Local authorities were
responsible for the greater part
of the increases.Up to March 31, 1920, capital
grants amounting to £593,993 had
been definitely promised in aid of
the provision of institutions in
England for the treatment of
tuberculosis, and of this sum
£445,433 had been paid. This
represented an increase of £44-
401 in the total amount promised,
and of £81,563 in the total amount
paid as compared with the pre-
vious year.The total number of notifica-
tions of pulmonary tuberculosis
for 1919 was 67,123 and other
forms 17,775, as compared with
79,025 and 20,215 respectively for
1918. Deaths from pulmonary
tuberculosis during 1919 number-
ed 35,662, and from other forms
9,650 the respective figures for
1918 being 48,077 and 11,996.During 1919 the total number
of patients dealt with for venereal
disease for the first time amount-
ed to over 98,000. Of this
total 15,500 had been proved on
examination not to
be suffering from venereal disease,
a figure which indicates that
persons who are apprehensive
that they may have contracted
venereal disease were willing to
avail themselves of the facilities
provided for the diagnosis and
treatment of these diseases. The
attendances at treatment centres
during 1919 amounted to 1,003,000,
as compared with 488,000 in 1918."GO AS YOU PLEASE"
WORKERS.

Human Element In Factory.

The solution to all labour
troubles has been discovered by
the small American town named
Troy.Here is situated a huge collar
and shirt factory where the
workers adopt a go-as-you-please
style, and everybody is satisfied.The employer, Mr. Edgar H.
Betts, abhors set rules, and has
successfully introduced the hu-
man element into everything that
is done. Employers, managers,
and factory girls are one happy
family party.HUMANS, NOT MACHINES.
Mr. Betts says:—
"What industry needs to-day
is not systems or plans; it needs
human beings who appreciate
human needs and failings. Em-
ployers believe that they are
human beings and not machines.""You may ask me whether I
have an educational plan for my
employees or a profit-sharing plan,
and numerous other things."My answer is 'No' to most
of these things. Why? Not be-
cause I do not think that they are
not valuable under certain
conditions, but the conditions in
my own factory do not call for
them.""Just as soon as they do—by
which I mean that just as soon
as the men and the women in the
shops feel that they want them—
they will have them."WORKERS SET PRICES.
"The Trade Unions," he added,
"do not set the standard for
wages. It is the American
workers in the shops who do.""If and when we put a new
type of collar on the market the
girls feel that the price quoted is
less than would not them their
approximate weekly earnings
they go to the man or woman in
charge of their department and
state their case.""It is all done simply, without
any red tape or formality of any
sort. If the foreman or forewoman
does not agree with them, they go
down to the manager of that end
of the production, and, failing to
agree there, the whole of them
come down to see me.""In getting back from the war
basis to the peace basis the
factories in Troy were concerned
with the question of production.""We told our people what we
wanted. We told them that
increased production meant in-
creased profits.""Then we outlined our plan.
Every week we would put in a
white envelope a production
bonus based on the earnings of
the week before. The girl who
made 15 dollars the first week
would the following week get
her earnings in the usual yellow
envelope plus 15 per cent. of
them in a separate white en-
velope.""The girl who made 18 dollars
the first week got an 18 per cent.
bonus on her earnings the second
week and so on."ONE OF THE FAMILY.
"This plan, now over six
months in operation, has had a
decidedly quickening effect on
production.""The people in our factories
are people, not hands or numbers.
That being the case, talking to
them and with them the same
way as I would to a friend who
comes to my home is, to my
mind, the only method of getting
at the things that are of concern
to them and to us.""A huge picnic, a boys' club,
an orchestra, clubrooms, these
are some of the things which the
directors have established as
channels through which they can
keep in touch with their people."LATE HARVEST IN THE
OLD COUNTRY.

Effects of Bad Weather.

Crops ripened slowly and har-
vesting generally is late owing to
the cold in the latter part of
August, states the monthly report
of the Ministry of Agriculture.Expressing an average crop by
100, probable yields of crops are
indicated by the following per-
centages—Wheat ... 95
Barley ... 98
Oats ... 94
Beans ... 102
Potatoes ... 92
Peas ... 99
Hops ... 110Prospects for potatoes, the
report states, decidedly fell off
during the month, and the crop
is likely to be below the average.There is a certain amount of
disease in most parts of the
country—more than last year;
but its progress was generally
checked towards the end of the
month. The disease is most
prevalent and the yield is ex-
pected to be very poor.The supply of general agricul-
tural labour is sufficient or am-
ple in almost all districts, though
here and there there is a shortage
of skilled labour on the one hand,
and of casual labour in a few
areas.BRITAIN AND GERMANY
IN ASIA.

Some Revelations.

In a couple of articles in *The
Times*, Sir Valentine Chirol treats
of the ex-Kaiser's attempt at an
Anglo-German agreement and
the backing of the idea by Prince
Bulow. It was incidentally
sought to prove how difficult a
man Lord Salisbury was—because
he would not fall into line with
German views! Sir Valentine
records interviews he had in
Berlin with the Chancellor, and
says:—Prince Bulow went on to illus-
trate the difficulties which he
himself had encountered in deal-
ing with Lord Salisbury by
relating to me in his own fashion
various recent passages of arms
between the German and British
Governments, notably over the
Anglo-German Agreement of
1900, with regard to China,
which, according to Lord Salis-
bury, applied to Manchuria as
well as to the Yangtze Valley,
whereas the Germans, who were
anxious not to fall out with
Russia, declared that it had
never been meant to apply to
Manchuria, but only or mainly
to the Yangtze Valley. Prince
Bulow was very emphatic on
this point, and even ventured to
assert that Lord Salisbury had all
along been aware of and a con-
sistent party to German reser-
vations which, only out of
deference to British public opin-
ion, had not been embodied in
the official agreement.Prince Bulow outlined the
general terms of a defensive
alliance as he conceived it.
Neither in Europe nor in Africa
nor in America nor in the Pacific
was there any need to dis-
criminate between the several in-
terests of the two countries. Both
might well be content with the
maintenance of the status quo. In
Asia he hinted that the situation
was somewhat different, not that
their interests really clashed, but
were on such vastly dif-
ferent planes of importance that
Germany would hardly be expect-
ed to make herself jointly respon-
sible for England's vast depen-
dencies in a continent in which
Germany had acquired but the
feeble foothold by the lease of
Kia-Chow from China, nor could
he conceal from me that Germany
could not afford to compromise
her own relations with Russia.Indeed, Anglo-Russian antagon-
ism in Asia might defeat the very
purpose of peaceful conserva-
tion which an Anglo-German
alliance could alone have
rendering it a priori suspect
in the eyes of Russia. For-
tunately there was every reason
to believe that Japan, whose
interests were in the main
identical with those of England,
was in a position and would be
fully disposed to provide the sub-
stantial guarantee for the
maintenance of the status quo in
Asia which British interests
rightly desired, and an alliance
between Great Britain and Japan,
which Germany would view with
the utmost favour as a comple-
ment to an Anglo-German
alliance, would round off the
world wide circle of peace
insurance which he com-
templated.The exclusion of Asia from
the scope of the proposed Anglo-
German alliance seemed to me a
fatal bar, as it made the bargain
a very one-sided one in Germany's
favour but the Imperial
Chancellor was not to be moved,
and laid renewed stress on the
countervailing advantages for
Great Britain of a concurrent
alliance with Japan. The latter
I admitted, but I could not dis-
semble my surprise to hear the
Imperial Chancellor recommend
it, as the German Emperor had
so frequently and publicly mani-
fested his dislike and distrust of
the yellow race, which he had
himself pilloried in a cartoon
drawn by his own hand. The
Chancellor merely remarked,
with a shrug of his shoulders,
that his Imperial master, though
impulsive and sentimental,
always ended by listening to
reason.during the month, and the crop
is likely to be below the average.There is a certain amount of
disease in most parts of the
country—more than last year;
but its progress was generally
checked towards the end of the
month. The disease is most
prevalent and the yield is ex-
pected to be very poor.The supply of general agricul-
tural labour is sufficient or am-
ple in almost all districts, though
here and there there is a shortage
of skilled labour on the one hand,
and of casual labour in a few
areas.

NOTICE.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION
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THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

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EXILE GARAGE

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AMERICA SHORT
OF FUEL.

Utilising Water Power.

The highest financial authori-
ties in the United States are
devoting attention to the rising
price of fuel, states Mr. P. W.
Wilson, the New York corre-
spondent of the *Daily News*.
Every home and every factory is
involved, and the problem is
international. With one-sixteenth
of the world's population, the
United States has nearly half the
world's consumption of coal and
nearly three-quarters the world's
consumption of oil.Of coal, America in 1918 pro-
duced 700 million tons, and the
demand grows by 50 million tons
annually. The deposits of
anthracite are 19 billion tons, of
which three billions are mined.
Bituminous is inexhaustible, and
by eliminating by-products may
be rendered smokeless, an
essential for steam heat. If
British export of soft coal falls,
the United States will step in,
though at a high price.Over petroleum Americans are
thoroughly alarmed; and are
even talking about an embargo on
exports. The figures are ominous,
and explain why there is such
nervousness over foreign sources
of supply like Mexico and Mes-
opotamia. From 1889 to 1917,
the United States produced 4,300
million barrels. Underground,
there only remain 7,000 million
barrels, or 20 years of the present
supply. Consumption is rapidly
increasing, however, and in less
than 20 years the United States
will be dry of petroleum. Last
year, 70 million barrels were im-
ported. The American Navy
alone will consume 100 million
barrels.Hence the importance of water
power. It is calculated that 600
million horse-power is available.
Of this, 10 million has been de-
veloped, or one-sixth. New Eng-
land has utilised no less than 77
per cent., and the Pacific States
as yet only 6½ per cent. On the
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific
Railway 17 electric locomotives
replace 28 steam mastodons.
Electrification of railways is
steadily proceeding. In Cali-
fornia there are 7,200 miles of
high transmission lines. And
farms use electricity for irriga-
tion pumps.But the most stupendous
scheme for saving and develop-
ing power is the proposed opening
of the Great Lakes. This project
ranks with Suez and Panama,
and it forges new links between
the United States and Canada of
supreme political importance. At
present Middle West exports for
Europe are congested in New
York, where railways, financed
from Wall Street, naturally con-
verge. But from all American
ports on Lake Ontario or
Lake Erie it is 250 miles
nearer Liverpool by the
St. Lawrence than by New
York, even if the Hudson were
available as a link. Canada is
therefore broadening the Wel-
land Canal by Niagara to admit
ocean-going freighters, and the
idea is to deal with the rapids of
the St. Lawrence with a series
of dams and locks, each of which
would make a lake above it,
while furnishing water power, for
equal distribution between the
Dominion and the United States.
On the transportation of wheat
alone this scheme may save 18
million dollars yearly, and, gen-
erally, 100 million tons of coal
should be economised.EGG AND CUSTARD
POWDERS.

How They Are Composed.

In connection with the adulter-
ation of foods and drugs, special
attention is drawn in the report
of the British Ministry of Health,
1919-20, to the composition of egg
and custard powders.During the year 353 samples of
egg powders and substitutes, and
417 samples of custard powder
were analysed, six samples of
each being reported not genuine.Referring to the tendency in
some quarters to give exaggerat-
ed descriptions of these articles
for purposes of advertisement,
the following is quoted from
the Public Analyst for the county
of Durham:—"As in my last report, there is
occasion to draw attention to the
way in which certain articles
are described by label when ex-
hibited for sale, and a particular
instance is found in the misuse
of the term 'custard.' One sample
which was described as 'cream
custard' and 'extra delicious and
creamy' proved to consist of 100
per cent. of a tinted starch, with-
out any trace of cream, or eggs,
which might reasonably be ex-
pected in an article so described."The Public Analyst for the
county of Lancaster, dealing with
the subject of egg and custard
powders, writes:—"Generally
speaking, an egg powder is a
coloured and flavoured prepara-
tion of starches. A few brands of
custard powder now contain a
proportion (usually very small) of
dried egg. Owing to the present
scarcity of eggs there is now a
great sale for all these prepara-
tions and a tendency in some
quarters to exaggerate their
qualities."For instance a sample of egg
powder devoid of egg was labelled
'One packet was equal to two or
three eggs, and contains essential
properties of new-laid egg.' A
sample of custard powder devoid
of egg was contained in a packet
labelled 'double-yolk,' and dis-
playing a coloured picture of a
broken egg with two yolks, which
was more eloquent to the eye than
any verbal statement. Another
sample of custard powder, labelled
'Contains milk and eggs' was for
all practical purposes devoid of
the latter ingredient."The total number of samples
purchased for analysis in 1919
was 101,140, of which 8313 were
reported against as not being
genuine. In 1913, which was the
last year for which reliable statis-
tics are available, the number of
sample subscribed was 108,157, of
which 8860 were reported against.WOMEN BATHERS
DENOUNCED.Hythe Alderman on Beach
Scenes.A strong protest was made by
Alderman Tunbridge at a meeting
of Hythe Town Council against
what he termed the "grossly ob-
scene" sights on Hythe beach.Women bathers, he said, un-
dressed on the beach in front of
the promenade after 6 o'clock in
the morning.If the by-laws were not strong
enough they should be streng-
thened to prevent this.The undressing, he said, was
done openly, and after their bath-
the women dressed again in view
of the promenaders.The town clerk said proceed-
ings could be taken against the
offenders.

NOTICE

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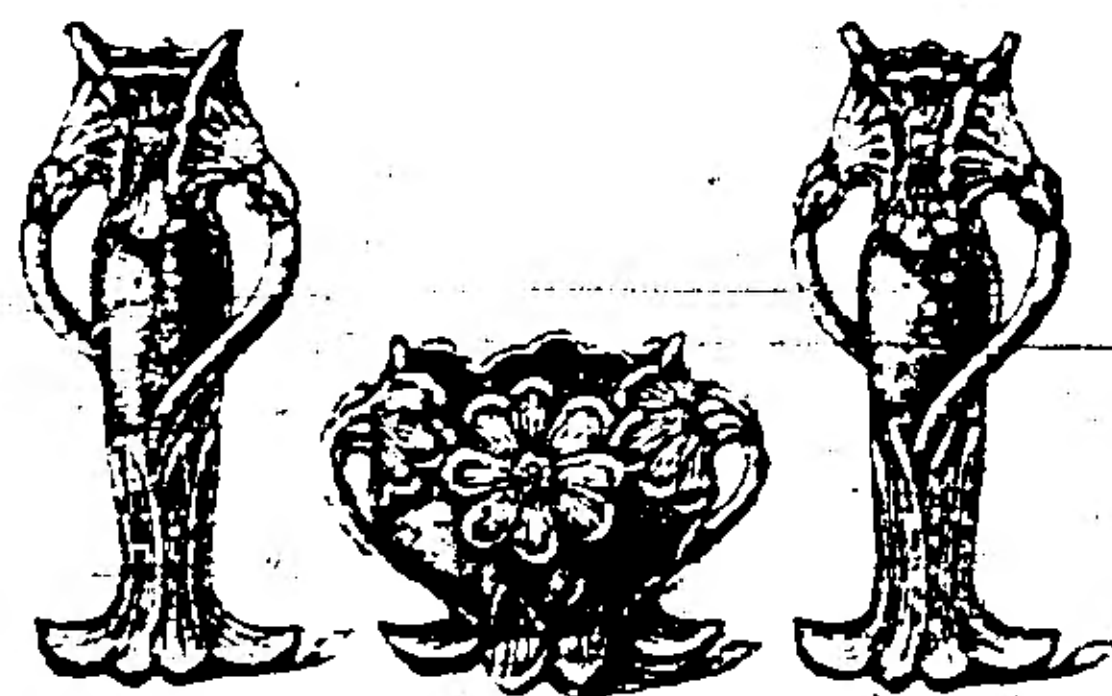
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GLASS HOLDERS, CONTAINERS, Etc.

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THE HOME AND THE TRADE

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BRITAIN'S MACHINE-TOOL OUTPUT.
The output of machine-tools in Great Britain during 1919 was valued at £10,000,000.

CHEAP FUEL IN FRANCE.
Owing to the Government's timely measures to provide comparatively cheap fuel for industrial purposes, the prices of pig iron and various steel products have dropped 20 per cent.

ITALIAN OILFIELDS.
Since Eastern Galicia has come under Polish rule foreign capital to develop the oilfields has been introduced to such an extent that almost the entire industry is in British, French, and Belgian hands.

CANADA'S BUMPER HARVEST.
It is reported from Toronto that Canada has never had a better year agriculturally. The wheat yield is estimated at 289,000,000 bushels as compared with 193,000,000 bushels last year.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.
The London Stock Exchange has sent a letter to the Prime Minister protesting against the conclusion of a trade agreement with Russia which does not provide for complete recognition of debts from Russia. Similar protests have also been made by British bankers and Chambers of Commerce.

FORMOSA'S COMMERCE.
A valuable review of the commercial and industrial developments in the island of Formosa has been written by Mr. P. D. Butler, Acting British Consul at Tamsui, as an appendix to Mr. Hugh Horne's report on Japan, which we have already noticed. The total trade has increased from yen 111,514,000 in 1914 to yen 318,000,000 in 1919—a remarkable achievement even when due allowance is made for the abnormal conditions prevailing. There is an excess of exports over imports, which is only to be expected in an island which, though rich in natural resources, still awaits industrial development. The war has augmented and accelerated the prosperity rather than created it. The island is naturally highly productive, and the effect of the past few years has been to increase the demand for and value of the products. The aggregate capitalisation of the new companies, most of which have been established within the past two years, is yen 150,000,000. In addition, the well-known Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., increased its capital in October, 1919, from yen 50,000,000 to yen 60,000,000, and the Nittaka Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., increased its capital from yen 5,000,000 to yen 10,000,000. It is probable that the total new capitalisation during the past two years in Formosa is not far short of yen 250,000,000.

SILK MARKET.
Messrs. Chabrieres, Morel & Co. report under date of Sept. 16 as follows: In August, manufacturers in Lyons resumed purchases on a small scale prompted by reduction of stocks of raws, and receipt of some orders. The position remains sound, looms are active, and the cautious policy of importers has prevented the accumulation of any large stocks; as a matter of fact, ready silk, in many descriptions, is difficult to find. Prices have advanced by a small fraction. The improved demand, however, has not developed into anything like an active market, European trade being unable to bear the burden of the present production of silk without the support of the United States. As America normally absorbs more than two-thirds of the total silk production, its protected abstention has a positively distressing effect on most producing centres, and especially in the East. Japan, after having exported last season 95 per cent. of its silk to the United States, is the first victim of the American crisis; present prices in yen are only about 10 to 15 per cent. higher than those of June, 1914. Japanese reeler are said to have taken steps to reduce their production and thus prevent the already important stock in Yokohama from assuming unreasonable proportions. China suffers from the high price of silver; at present rates Shanghai reeler lose about 15 per cent. on the price they paid for cocoons; in fact, tael prices are lower to-day than they were in 1914. Canton reeler, also faced by serious losses, have partially closed down their factories, so that it is doubtful whether the fifth crop, which had at first been estimated at 10,000 bales, will finally give this amount for export.

THINGS STOLEN IN TRANSIT.
To marine underwriters who have been accustomed to cover this pilferage risk on the same policy that insures shipwreck and fire the word pilferage has now become a kind of nightmare word; the more cautious of them are already refusing to accept the risk on any ordinary merchandise and if the evil spreads in the future as rapidly as in the past the time must come when no underwriter, however venturesome, will consent to take it except at prohibitive premiums. Even to-day, if you were a merchant shipping boats to Paris (for some reason, boats to Paris are a peculiarly seductive bait for the pilferers), you would, unless you could offer your underwriter some good reason why he should oblige you find it a matter of difficulty to get from anybody a policy including pilferage.

Why boots should be stolen so much more frequently than other merchandise is not quite clear; but in the long list of articles commonly stolen boots—if the phrase may be pardoned—stand head and shoulders above all others. If one were making a list of the merchandise that the thief loves best in the order of his preference it would probably be something like this: 1, boots; 2, whisky; 3, cigarettes; 4, clothes; 5, pipes and fancy goods. This is not a complete list of the things that are commonly stolen in transit. There are hundreds of other things, and most unlikely things like cotton piece-goods, woollen yarns, bits of machinery, sparking plugs, etc., that are being pilfered every day, but the most popular things to steal are articles of common use that appeal direct to the essential needs of man—food, drink, clothing and tobacco.

If the thefts were committed by men in desperate need of boots and trousers and shirts, one would feel a certain sympathy with the criminals, as most of us might take to stealing if the alternative were cold and hunger. But thefts are on too large a scale for the thief to be his own consumer. No man can himself smoke £50 worth of cigarettes, stolen between London and their destination on the Continent, or wear £550 worth of clothes, which were stolen in one swoop between England and South America. There must be a large and pretty well organised traffic in this stolen merchandise, and where it finally gets to when it does go into consumption nobody outside the police—and probably not the police themselves—can say.

THE HABIT OF "SCROUNGING."

How the War Developed Pilfering.

As a branch of crime burglary is old-fashioned and out of date. It is comparatively dangerous, it is troublesome, it can only occasionally be practised, and its rewards (except in the higher department of safe-breaking) are usually not great. A simpler, easier, safer, more constant and more remunerative profession is pilferage of goods in transit; and if we may judge by the experience of the past eighteen months it is now the favourite pursuit of a considerable section of the population of the United Kingdom and Europe. Get a job connected with the carriage of merchandise and you have an almost unlimited scope for the exercise of your profession of pilfering. You can carry on with it six days a week; you run comparatively little chance of being discovered; and, still less, of being badly punished; and if you select your bales and cases with discretion you can acquire a great deal of very valuable stuff in a very short time.

Since the end of the war the profession has grown in numbers enormously; and it would probably be a correct statement that for one dishonest person in the carrying trade before 1914 there are ten or fifteen to-day. So far as the layman can discover the thieves are seldom detected, and as the goods are not inspected carefully until they arrive at their destination weeks or months after the pilferage has taken place, it is practically impossible to trace the crime back to the man who committed it. The merchant at the other end examines the goods, finds several pieces missing, sends a report home, gets his money from his underwriters and the incident is closed.

MISS LEITCH REFEREE.
One of the referees was Miss Cecil Leitch, the women's champion. Miss Leitch shepherded these child players with warm sympathy. She, too, was a wonderful child player, and one remembers the sensation she created by appearing in the championship at St. Andrews with her hair down her back.

Explanation: for the men in the carrying trades are better paid now than they were before the war. Slow carriage, delays in transit, and great accumulations at the docks increase the thief's opportunities and make his work easier; but unless we believe that man remains honest only for want of opportunity to be criminal, they do not explain the great apparent increase in the numbers of the thieves.

Probably the true explanation is the change of men's outlook brought about by the war and army life, and by the easy habit of "scrounging" that hundreds of men brought out of the army with them. Men who had long records of honesty in positions of trust before the war have been caught out in barefaced pilfering since they came back to civil life; and it is clear that most of them no longer regard it as morally wrong to help themselves to any desirable goods put under their charge. War, that great moral tonic, and the army, that great school of discipline and self-effacement, have managed to wash out in their minds the dividing line between honesty and theft.

Until this dividing line can be marked out afresh, the crime of pilferage is certain to spread; for it is highly infectious, and nothing is less likely than that the authorities will check it by increased vigilance or greater police activity. It is only by the strongest pressure of public opinion among the transport workers that the evil can be remedied; and for the sake of their good name the workers should see to it that the remedy is applied.

EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN FLEETS.
Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, has written to Admiral Hugh Rodman and to Admiral Wilson, the respective commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets of the United States, commending them on the marked progress in efficiency made by both fleets as shown by the analysis of the gunnery and the engineering performances.

WONDER GIRLS OF THE GOLF LINKS.

180 Yard Drive by a 14 Year-old.

"The golf of these children is astonishing," remarked a well-known player at Stoke Poges to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, when the first and second rounds of the Girls' Championship were decided.

Barbara Griffiths drove from the sixth tee, and the ball ran beyond a bunker on the right. "I've sliced into the bunker many a time," she added.

This drive measured fully 180 yards, and taking a brassie for her second shot, this 14-year-old girl put the ball within four yards of the hole. George Duncan would have been pleased to play the hole as well.

HEREDITARY SKILL.
Golfing skill is hereditary they say.

Barbara Griffiths, whose home is at Sunningdale, has a golfing father and two golfing sisters. The eldest, Miss Molly Griffiths, reached the semi-final of the Women's Championship this year, and one day is sure to hold the title. There is a fourth daughter, but she thinks that tennis is much better fun than golf.

There were 16 competitors, their ages ranging from 14 to 21. Each couple had its gallery of admiring relatives, and in many cases an elder acted as caddy.

BOY PRODIGY.

Miss Audrey Croft, who was defending her title of girl champion, had her father to "carry" for her, and like the old Scottish caddy, who was the guide, philosopher and friend of the links, gave her advice in the clubs to use and in the "line" to take in putting.

One of the most interested spectators was Peter Pharazyn, the nine-year-old brother of Ruth Pharazyn, who was beaten by Christina Clarke. Peter boasts a handicap of 31, and he confessed that he took to golf "moderately seriously" two years ago.

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NOTICE

LANE CRAWFORD'S
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COMMENCES MONDAY OCTOBER 25TH.

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"ATREBUS"	23rd Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"AGAPENOR"	1st Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"THESEUS"	7th Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"PYRRHUS"	21st Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"IDOMENEUS"	1st Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"TELAMON"	2nd Nov.	Liverpool
"ANTIOCHUS"	15th Nov.	Genua, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
"TELEMACHUS"	30th Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

"IXION"	18th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS"	7th Dec.	
"TYNDAREUS"	30th Dec.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"TYDEUS"	via Suez	7th November.
"HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE"		
"IDOMENEUS"	1st November	for Liverpool via Marseilles
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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."
CANED BY HIS WIFE.

West-End Fashion-Creator
with a Passion for Golf.

Described as "a creator of ladies' fashions, with a business in the West-end," a man named Sergeant appeared in Highgate Police Court London, last month to answer a summons issued by his wife.

Mrs. Sergeant, who wanted a separation, complained that her husband had a passion for golf and neglected everything for the links.

He had twice assaulted her, and each time she "thought her end had come."

Sergeant asked his wife if she had not beaten him with a cane, and she explained.

Two years ago she said, her husband proposed to beat a child with a cane, and she wrested it from him. He then hit the child with his hand, and for every smack the child received she gave Sergeant a blow with the cane.

Sergeant attributed all his business cares to "the trouble at home," which prevented his concentration on his work. Before he married he was never out of temper.

A separation order with £2 a week alimony was granted.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "JACON"

From SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on November 2nd at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after November 3rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
As Operators.

U. S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

S. S. "DOYLESTOWN"
From SHANGHAI via SWATOW

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees are also hereby informed that the above mentioned steamer has brought forward cargo ex the S. S. "EASTERN EXPORTER."

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on Nov. 1st at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Nov. 2nd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INC.

From SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports, on 24th Oct., 1920 consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Nov. 1920, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Mondays at 7 A.M. & 2 P.M. Sundays at 5 P.M. only.)

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansion or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship

"TOBA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd November, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Co's Steamship

"KAMO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Nov. 1920, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPEAN PORTS.
The Company's Steamship

"HAYANA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 1st inst. will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA.
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"MUNCASTER CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1920.

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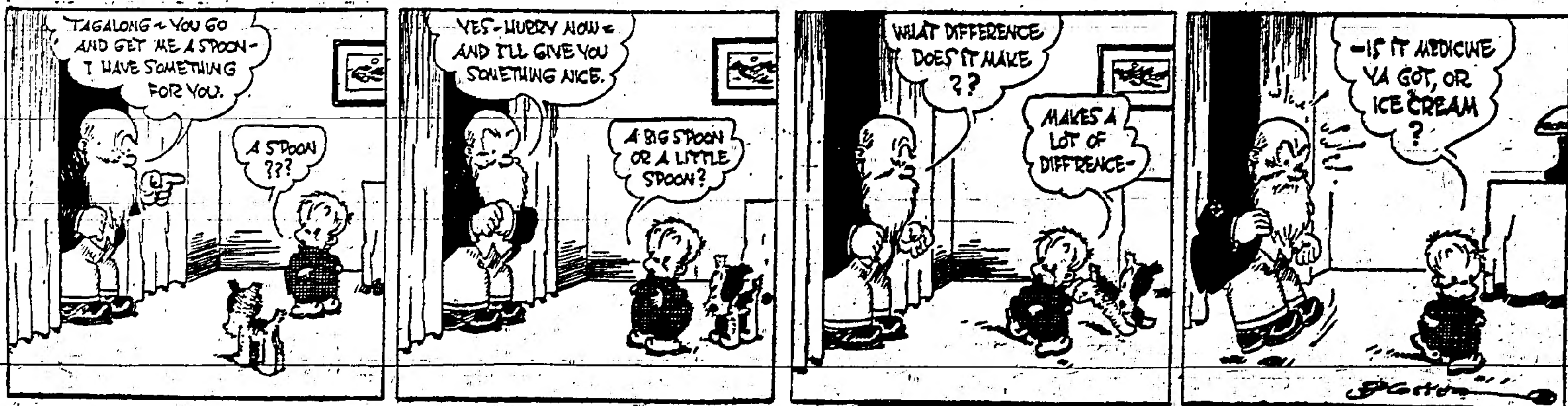
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Placing it in point of urgency even above such matters as new hospitals, new Government offices, a new canal and the many other projects which were outlined in His Excellency's Budget speech yesterday, we desire to devote this column to-day to the housing problem. We give it predominance over all other questions because an elementary essential of modern life is comfortable housing at reasonable rental rates, or, better still, actual ownership of such accommodation. And to-day the greater bulk of the population in this Colony is denied either the one or the other. Let us record, at the outset, our recognition of the practical spirit, evidenced by the Government, witness its reclamation schemes and the opening up of new areas, in its desire to do what it can to improve the situation. We appraise at their real value also the encouragement of motor-bus enterprise and the grants of building loans, which admittedly must have a good effect in the long run.

What is being done to-day, both by Government encouragement and by private enterprise, will no doubt bear fruit in the future. But it is the present about which most residents are concerned. His Excellency the Governor rightly says that the chief obstacles, in the matter of extension of housing facilities, have been inadequacy of communications and the necessity of preparing, in advance, town-planning schemes ensuring the best use being made of the ground. The former, so far as Kowloon is concerned, will be remedied by the proposed motor-bus service, whilst in regard to the latter point the Government no doubt realises the necessity of past haphazard methods being abandoned in favour of definite ideas. It is presumably on this point that His Excellency spoke of progress with "the work" being made as fast as possible, "but the many other calls upon the Public Works Department preclude the possibility of an early completion." That is regrettable, and in this connection we can only hope that the P.W.D. staff will be strengthened and private firms also be given an opportunity to lend a hand. The housing question is of such urgency that the time has come for the employment of both these methods, and not one in lieu of the other. As to the Government building loans, it is something to the good that 79 houses and 92 flats will eventually have been provided from the proceeds of the first million dollars set aside for the purpose, though we fear that, inasmuch as the larger proportion of this money has gone into the hands of big estate-owning concerns, very little relief may be expected in the way of reduced rentals, especially since the demand for accommodation is so great that most, if not all, of these places have been booked up well in advance at, we hear, rates which show no decline on present standards. So far as we can learn, very few individuals wanting one house apiece have been accommodated. Most of the money has gone to concerns which would probably have built on their own account.

His Excellency says he has not been able to obtain very definite information as to the actual extent of the house shortage so far as Europeans are concerned, "though that there is a shortage appears to be generally admitted." That is a very tardy recognition of the actual situation. But besides the shortage there is something which is caused by the shortage—a phenomenally high standard of rental—and it is that which hits the European of average means more than anything else. Until very many more houses are erected, only rent control can remedy that aspect of the matter, and we are frankly disappointed that His Excellency made no mention of such a solution. The prime fact is that, despite all new building and promised construction, rents show not the least sign of declining. The Governor said that prospective tenants can hardly expect in towns of constantly rising land values, such as Victoria and Kowloon, to "continue to rent dwellings at cheap rentals within easy distance of their offices." We don't know that anyone either enjoys this experience or expects to do so. As to His Excellency's reference to the European flats in Coronation Road, our information is that the objection is not so much to the distance from the Star Ferry wharf, (which can easily be overcome by use of the Yaumatei ferry service and eventually the motor-buses) as to the locality. More than that, Kowloon people have had about enough of flats. They want a type of residence more suited to the suburban than flat life. The Government could really help—if it set aside certain convenient localities, mapped them out as building sites, disposed of them if need be at merely nominal rates to applicants who want to build, financing them by loans, and above all, marking out definite reservations. Such a policy, coupled with the enforced development of unoccupied land, would materially help towards the solution of a problem which has now reached a chronic stage.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

"Infinite Pity, Yet...."

After abstaining from food for no fewer than 74 days the Lord Mayor of Cork has passed the bourne whence there is no return. For weeks now the world has waited upon the prisoner's fate, wondering when the denouement would come and what it would be. Mr. MacSwiney's extraordinary endurance, which had something of the supernatural, stimulated the excited feeling which faction had aroused, until at length the last act in the long-drawn-out drama has been enacted. His adherents will doubtless claim for him the martyr's crown, as their predecessors did for Emmet, and, as in the case of that chivalrous but misguided Irishman, even those who contend most inflexibly that the Government could have adopted no other course must lament that stern necessity allowed of no alternative. It would be idle now to characterise the deceased man's fortitude as misapplied. Looking at the case from the constitutional standpoint one cannot well see how the Government could otherwise have vindicated the authority of the law, especially after the failure of the Premier's conciliatory attempt in offering to release Mr. MacSwiney if the campaign of crime was abandoned. Probably it will be said, as indeed it was said in advance, that the event will add fuel to the fire, and will intensify the legacy of national antagonism. The fact remains that it is the function of Government to govern, and in the net result a correct decision justifies itself. According to the early cables, it may be remarked the news was not signalled by any outbreak in Ireland. Compassion is human, yet it ought to be remembered that any ordinary individual visibly attempting suicide is not only prevented but punished; and clergy of Mr. MacSwiney's own faith condemned his abstinence from food as self-destruction. There seems some occasion for reference, if only brief, to the attitude of Mr. Asquith, who, it will be remembered, felt it necessary when Home Secretary to authorise the troops to fire in connection with the Featherstone colliery dispute. On the present occasion the Premier stated that he considered "the decision to allow Mr. MacSwiney to die a political blunder of the first magnitude." When Napoleon condemned the young Duc d'Enghien to be shot, Fouché, with his perverted conception of political ethics, declared that the act "was worse than a crime—it was a blunder." It could not have been Mr. Asquith's intention to paraphrase that notorious opportunist, yet he offered no solution; and had the authorities resorted to forcible feeding the outcry heard at the time of the Suffragette disturbances would doubtless have been repeated. The unhappy occurrence may be summarised in the phrase of a great writer in relation to the eternal order of the universe, "infinite pity, yet, also infinite rigour of law."

The California Referendum.

We should not have alluded to the possibility of hostilities between two such enlightened nations as Japan and America had not the contingency obtained considerable publicity lately. "A war to end war" was the familiar slogan in 1914 among a wider circle than the disciples of Mr. Norman Angell. We too would fain believe that the hope does not rest upon an illusion. Events since that day in November 1918 when the "Casse fire" sounded have not always been reassuring, but the mind recoils from the thought that two leading Powers should so soon re-invoke the arbitrament of the sword. The State of California will next month take a Referendum on the future of the Japanese in that territory. It seems to be taken for granted, even in Japan, that the vote will be adverse, though there is still confidence in the Cabinets at Washington and Tokyo arriving at some *modus vivendi*. The question involves large issues, and is not to be answered hastily. One thing is certain—it behoves both sides to explore every conciliatory avenue to, if need be, its remotest recess.

The Future State.

A London vicar, the Rev. Clarence May, has presented to his congregation a word-picture of Man's Future State. There is, one observes, a marked catholicity in the view, for, besides the Anglican and Roman Churches, one meets a representative assemblage of Nonconformists,

DAY BY DAY.

FRUGAL AND INDUSTRIOUS MEN ARE FRIENDLY TO THE ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT, AS THE IDLE AND EXPENSIVE ARE DANGEROUS.—Temple.

"Kowloon Notes" will appear in to-morrow's issue.

H. M. ships in port to-day flew flags at half-mast to mark the death of the King of Greece. The Greek flag was also flown.

Mr. Leo Bergholz, U.S. Consul at Canton, left by the Tongo Maru to-day. Mr. E. G. Jamieson was a passenger by the same boat.

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case each of diphtheria (Eurasian) and enteric fever (American). The latter was an imported case.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 15th October, amounted to 81,083 tons and the sales during the period, to 76,235 tons.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Lawn Tennis Association last evening, it was reported that no news had been received as to the date of the arrival of the Shanghai interport tennis team. Dr. Woodman (Hon. Secretary) was instructed to cable immediately for information.

We are asked to state that boxes for the notification of changes of addresses on the Peak have been affixed to the address boards at Barker Road and at the Peak Tram stations. The Police invite the assistance of the Peak residents in keeping the boards corrected up-to-date. The boxes will be examined periodically and changes notified will be posted on the boards.

An interesting case of obtaining 600 dozen socks by fraudulent practices came up for hearing by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon when Mr. A. H. Crews appeared on behalf of the defendant, Chan Ping Nam, and Mr. Rowan, for the prosecution, in the interests of the complainants, the Man Sang Knitting Factory, of Yaumatei. Sentence of three weeks' imprisonment, or \$100 fine, was passed.

The contractor's foreman who was responsible for the blasting operations on Wednesday at Taiwan was to-day charged, before Mr. N. Smith, with manslaughter of a Chinese girl, who was killed by a piece of rock falling on her head. It is alleged that the defendant did not take proper precautions whilst conducting the blasting. A remand of a week was secured by Inspector C. Ais, who is in charge of the case.

A successful whist drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club last evening. The attendance was again very good, there being 40 tables. The prize winners were:—Ladies:—1, Mrs. Vosper, 171; 2, Mrs. Bugg, 170; 3, Mrs. Bigg, 168; 4, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Lamerton, 138. Gentlemen:—1, Mr. Robert, 191; 2, Mr. W. A. Parker, 182; 3, Mr. Langer, 180; 4, Mr. Huntley, 179; 5, Sealed Number, Mr. McCarthy. Mr. R. Spettigue acted as Master of Ceremonies.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will contain interesting groups of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's team (winners of the League), the players in the recent match between the golfing sections of the K. C. C. and K. B. G. C., Chinese students of the Hongkong Girls' Painting School the bride and bridegroom in the Mousley Hunt wedding; a portrait of Miss Fung Man-fung, a well-known Hongkong artist; as well as a picture of Lord Dunsany, whose plays are being produced by the Hongkong A.D.C.

Though we do see any mention of Buddhists, Confucians or Mahomedans. The various Christian sects will "for some time" maintain their distinctions, but are, apparently, to live under a general Concordat. Passing on from stage to stage the dwellers in this realm will eventually become "one celestial body working for the great union of Christendom." Mr. May's picture must seem a little familiar to those who have already been admitted to the glimpse of the next world by the Rev. Vale Owen.

THE A. D. C.

Last Night's Successful Performance.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of the Colony has on more than one occasion undertaken ambitious programmes. We all have recollections of Materlinck's "Blue Bird," of "Kismet" and of "Pinks and the Fairies" and of other triumphs and, apart altogether from the wish to bestow praise, we now have to add the fact that the A. D. C. will always command big support, there was the added inducement that the performances this year are being given in aid of the Famine Relief Fund to assist the destitute millions of northern China. Among those present were many Chinese and leading residents of the Colony.

As is already well known the Club undertook the presentation of four of Lord Dunsany's works, for since the Hongkong University Students gave successful presentations of two of Lord Dunsany's plays it has been realised, at least locally, that here is a contemporary playwright of most exceptional ability whose works should be more widely known.

"The Golden Doom."

In the scope of an ordinary review it is almost impossible to do justice to the four plays, for each of them is entitled to a critical study. In the first, "The Golden Doom," we have presented a story of wonderful colour. The scene is laid outside the door of a King's palace and the time is some while before the fall of Babylon. From the talk of sentries on guard we learn that a star has fallen and that a big event is expected to happen. And then a little boy and girl come on the scene and the boy has come to pray to the King for a hoop, but as he cannot see the King he prays to the door instead and the little girl writes on the door a verse about a purple bird to which the boy adds the line "I saw it die." The youngsters go away and presently the King comes out and sees the writing. No-one knows who wrote the verse and Prophets are called to interpret the verse. It is decided that the Gods are angry and call for a sacrifice and the King, who declares that he has done his best for his people, offers his golden crown, which is straightway laid on the sacrificial block before the door, the King asking to be allowed to rule his people uncrowned. The King and Court retire and the boy, returning, finds the crown and takes it away unseen. When the loss is discovered the King's spies inform him and it is accepted that the Gods have come and the stars are satisfied.

In the matter of presentation the Club scored a success. The scenery and lighting were excellent and the acting throughout was of a high order. The full cast was:—The King, Mr. J. Dewar; Chamberlain, J. Bartholomew; Chief Prophet, A. G. Mustiano; Girl, Miss Dawn St. Clair; Salter, Boy, Master D. Davidson; Spies, A. Simon; G. S. Simon; and J. F. Komor; Attendant, Mr. J. L. Parren; First Prophet, R. Green; Second Prophet, G. W. Jewell; First Sentry, Howard Freeborn; Second Sentry, H. W. Chaney; and Stranger, J. L. Parren.

Kismet Reminiscences.

Interposed between the first and second of the plays was a pleasing little interlude of "Kismet Reminiscences" with the original music composed for the A. D. C.'s production in 1916 by Mr. Norman Peterkin. The vocalists were Mrs. J. S. Jennings (Marinah) and Mr. Howard Freeborn (Caliph), both of whom rendered their somewhat difficult lines with decided effect, and had to respond to a hearty encore.

The Glittering Gate.

The second play has been described as a rare bit of cynicism and also as an attempt to show man in his eternal conflict with the gods. The scene is a Lonely Place, and the time the Present. The Lonely Place is strewn with large black rocks and uncorked beer-bottles, the latter in great profusion. At the back is a wall of granite built of great slabs and in the Gate of Heaven. The door is of gold. Below the Lonely Place is an abyss hung with stars. The two characters of the piece are Jim, lately a burglar, for he is

dead, and Bill, likewise deceased, who was a pal of Jim's on earth. Jim was hanged and Bill was shot, and the marks of their recent ordeal are still upon them. Jim has been dead the longer, so that he is there first. Bill finds him uncorking empty beer-bottles endlessly and throwing them away, as he enters and knocks on the Gate of Heaven. Each time that Jim finds himself deceived by the empty bottles faint and unpleasant laughter is heard from somewhere in the great void. Bill recalls to Jim the little things of their life together and gradually Jim remembers. Finding the great door immovable before him Bill recalls that he has still with him his old jummy, "naut-cracker," so with it he tries to drill open the huge Gate of Heaven. Jim takes little interest in the endeavour until suddenly the door begins to yield. Then they both give themselves up to imagining all the wonders that will confront them on the other side of the closed door. Bill is sure that his mother will be there, and Jim thinks of a yellow-haired girl whom he remembers as a bar-maid at Wimbledon. Of a sudden the door swings slowly open, and—there is nothing there but the great blue void hung with twinkling stars. To the accompaniment of loud laughter created by no-one visible, the curtain falls.

This was, without question, the tit-bit of the evening, both as regards its cynicism and its presentation. One is tempted to soliloquise a little, but the programme attempted that also without a great deal of success. The characters were sustained by Mr. J. A. E. Bullock (Jim) and Mr. J. Dewar (Bill), and their interpretation was well studied. The lighting effects and the scenery were excellent.

The Lost Silk Hat.

The story of the play is best told in the words of the programme:—"The Caller stands on the door step of a house, faultlessly dressed, but without a hat. He has just proposed to the lady in the house and has been rejected and in the mad desperation of the moment has fled leaving his hat behind him. His predicament is no slight one. To return for the hat, while a sensible measure, would be an ineffectual anticlimax, and he cannot be ridiculous. No; to have the hat is an equally impossible situation. A Labourer comes along and the Caller accuses him in the hope that he can be persuaded to recover the hat. He meets with no success and the Labourer makes his departure. A Clerk enters and he is approached in the same way, and with the same result. Enter the Post, who having the whole ghastly mishap explained to him is disposed to be indulgent. He philosophises at length upon hats and upon proposals and at length advises the Caller to buy a bayonet, and join the Bosnians. There, having given up this life for a hopeless cause, he will become immortal. The Caller is furious, and at last decides to go in and get the hat himself, whatever the cost. The Post pleads with him not to go, for if he does there will be a reconciliation and Romance will be unsatisfied; the Caller will marry the lady, and will have a large family of ugly children. Could anything be more horrible to contemplate? Nevertheless in the Caller goes, and the Post mourns that Romance had been born anew but had died again.

The Compromise of the King.

The play, which is considered one of Lord Dunsany's triumphs, has been produced direct from the manuscript for it has not yet been published. As the scene is laid in a Far Eastern country the play was preceded by Chinese music supplied by Messrs. Yau Hok-chau, Ho Lau-tung, Lau Sung-sam, Yu Man-tsun, Ng Kim-tsui, and Mr. Chan Shiu-tong. The scene is laid in the audience chamber of the King, where the King is informed that a fugitive from the Emperor has taken refuge in the palace and that a Seeker from the Emperor has arrived and is demanding the head of the man. The King decides to disobey the Emperor but on seeing the Emperor's Edict decides to compromise by banishing the man. An Ambassador arrives from the Emperor and points out that the King has disobeyed his Emperor's orders, and offers the King a cup of poison—the

punishment of disobedience. Eventually, after the King has chosen another cup, he is overcome with remorse and voluntarily drinks the poisoned cup. The curtain falls with the populace acclaiming the King's death. It is added that in this play not only does Lord Dunsany display the pomp and ceremony which we attribute to the Courts of Emperors and Kings in olden times, but he infuses also that spirit of implicit obedience to the dictates of fate, which we observe among all peoples of the Orient.

The characters were sustained by the following:—King Hamaran—King of the Golden Isles, Mr. Howard Freeborn; King's Politician, Mr. G. A. Mustiano; Ambassador of the Emperor, Mr. J. L. Parren; The Emperor's Cup Bearer, Mr. S. Agassiz; The Emperor's Deputy Cup Bearer, Mr. H. W. Chaney; The Emperor's Hunchback, Mr. L. D. Martyn; The Herald of the Ambassador, Mr. D. C. Logan; Two Priests of the Order of the Sun, Mr. J. A. Bullock and Mr. H. C. Macnamara; The King's Questioner, Mr. R. A. Green and Mr. G. W. Sewell; The King's Doom Bearer, Mr. R. Stock; Acolytes, Masters A. Lyon, H. Hany and J. F. Komor; Fan Bearer, Masters G. S. Simon and A. Simon; The Emperor's Bodyguards, Mr. J. R. Way and Mr. M. V. A. Croucher; Ministers and Dignitaries at the Court of King Hamaran, Men of the 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regiment.

The acting throughout the entire evening was of a high order, whilst the general presentation was excellent. The whole of the four plays were produced by Mr. W. Sinclair, assisted by Mr. L. D. Martyn (scene construction) and Messrs. R. A. Stirling, J. F. Cronin and T. M. Pile (scene lighting). To the first named must go the lion's share of the credit for the success that the undertaking proved to be. At the close of the evening he was heartily called before the curtain.

The following ladies kindly assisted by selling programmes:—Mrs. Ashurst, Miss Bowen, Miss V. Bowen, Miss Chapple, Miss E. Chapple, Mrs. Eric Grimbale, Mrs. R. J. Hall, Mrs. J. Humphreys, Mrs. G. N. Humphreys, Mrs. L. McNicol, Miss Mitchell, and Miss Young.

The A.D.C. and the Producer gratefully acknowledge thanks to: Messrs. R. H. Kotewall and Fung Yuk Shum for invaluable assistance with the Chinese costumes and details in "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles"; Mrs. G. N. Humphreys in poster designing; Professor C. A. Middleton Smith for publicity work; Mr. C. Blaker and those who have helped with the sale of Advance Tickets, viz., Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Harston, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Bowden Smith, Mrs. Sim, Mrs. Lauder, Mme. Lecable, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Sachse, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Danison, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Gear, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Grimbale, Mrs. Taggart, Mrs. Hanscock, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Lafrantz, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Matheson, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. R. H. Kotewall and Ip Lan Chuan; also Messrs. Montrose and Co., Ltd., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ah Men and Hing Cheong, Ye Cheong, Wang Hing, "Hong Kong Daily Press," "South China Morning Post," "Hong Kong Telegraph," and "Chin. Mail."

The scenes and accessories were carried out by Ye Cheong, from original designs by Mr. W. Sinclair, with the exception of the "Lost Silk Hat" scene, which is from a design by Mr. L. D. Martyn. The costumes for "The Golden Doom" were executed by Messrs. Ah Men and Hing Cheong.

Repeat performances are being given to-morrow night and also next Wednesday.

PARIS TAXI-DRIVERS' NEW PERIL.

A Paris report states that so frequent has become the murder of taxicab drivers by unscrupulous customers who would deprive them of their day's receipts that the chauffeurs are experiencing a nervous crisis. After three drivers had been shot in the back of the head by their patrons, the taxicab drivers asked the Prefect of Police to be permitted to carry revolvers and to carry along on the seat with them "a dog of the Great Dane, New Foundland or mastiff variety."

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(BY "TONY.")

PRIVILEGE.

Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble in nearly every mortal thing which goes to the make-up of present day life. Even sport in this little spot on the world's surface, has not escaped it. We seem to have reached an era of malignant antagonism, when every one wants a cut of the other fellow's cake. And the toothsome morsel in this case is the allocation of grounds for sport. Certain clubs have held ground on sufferance from the Government for a long period, and having made elaborate improvements, do not relish the idea of having to share them with others who have not spent a bean on them. Which is only natural I suppose. Hence the kick and the resultant volubility, argument and controversy. Now, looking on this mild disturbance in the realms of sport with an interested impartiality, I came suddenly upon an article in the *Hongkong Telegraph* last week, under the heading of Notes and Comments, dealing with the subject of Lawn Tennis control. The writer, in alluding to the Tennis Championships for years by the Hongkong Cricket Club, said that this club "possesses" that most desirable piece of turf, the Cricket Ground, in Queen's Road. Surely that must have been a slip of the pen, for the Hongkong Cricket Club does not "possess" it. It is undeniably Crown land, and consequently is public property. It is true that that estimable organisation spends respectable sums of money on its upkeep; but legally there can be no earthly reason why any other body of men or women should not play cricket or croquet on it if they so desire. This public right was amply and legally proved some years ago, when, I am told, a famous editor of the *Telegraph* rode his horse across the pitch when a cricket match was in progress. And again, could the Hongkong Cricket Club legally prevent a non-member from entering the pavilion or clubhouse if he wanted to? I very much suspect that he must be given the right of way. And if they determined to prevent him from walking upon their property, viz., the boards and material of which the clubhouse is composed, it would be

necessary to move them aside to allow him his just and legal privilege of walking thereon. Of course no sane man would go to such an extremity; but it is merely a point raised in order to prove the right of clubs to assume possession of public land. It is not a challenge, but a criticism.

THAT LINK.

The American Scientific Party are not the only people looking for missing links. The Hongkong police are more likely to be successful. THE EFFORT. Laughter, contempt, pity and amazement alternately consumed us when the cables told the amazing story of bleeding pictures in Ireland. It is incomprehensible how such absolute nonsense can be absorbed by even superstitious Irishmen. In the name of reason, how can a piece of paper or canvas, a composition of dead vegetable, exude blood? Has a picture veins and arteries that it may bleed to death when it is cut? Why, if that is so, a printer would commit murder fifty times a day with his paper guillotine. It is ludicrous. And yet it must not be thought altogether foolish. For he who runs may plainly read in it the work of the high priests of religion, who have artfully suggested the illusion to the hysterically religious poor classes in Ireland. In their fervour they believe they see a miracle which they take to be a divine signal to them in their national distress; that is what is intended. Ireland has been chosen by this group of ecclesiastical mischief makers as the centre for their activities, not for Ireland's sake, but because it is the best Tom Tiddler's ground in which to set their snares—for the same reason that Germany made Belgium the stadium of the war. Now religionists stalk in with bleeding pictures and red horror. These autocrats are well aware that Britain is the first country to throw off the cloak of dogmatic theology; and with the breaking of the bonds of superstition the authority and power of the advocates of religious domination will decline. Nobody knows it better than they. And so there are insidious forces at work aiming at the separation of Ireland from Britain which would be the thin end of the wedge of the dissolution of the Empire. With no example of a united empire becoming more and more endowed with reason, other countries, burdened with the system of

THE CORONET.

A New Film.

Blanche Sweet appears at the Coronet Theatre to-day and for four days in her newest Jesse D. Humpton-Pathe feature, "The Deadlier Sex" is the title of the film, the story of which revolves about a modern American girl who kidnaps her money-grabbing business enemy and takes him to the Maine woods, where the hundred thousand dollars in cash he has in his pockets won't even buy mosquito netting. Miss Sweet is given excellent support by Mahlon Hamilton as the man who wanted nothing that money could buy; Winter Hall her father; Russell Simpson as the mountain guide; Roy Laidlaw as her right hand man of affairs, and Boris Karoff as a French-Canadian trapper. Bayard Veiller, author of "The Thirteenth Chair" and "Within the Law," is the author of "The Deadlier Sex," which has been given the capable direction of Robert Thornby, who directed Miss Sweet's earlier success, "Fighting Cressy."

superstitious faith, would be less likely to renounce the drugging influence of religion as we know it. The churches would gladly drag us back to mediaeval days when their slightest word was law. England is too far advanced in reason and education to accept any longer the absurdities which our fathers believed to be true. As science increases our knowledge, ecclesiastical power declines, and is only tolerated in a few puerile countries. Hence this last despairing effort in Ireland today, to set the empire in a state of antagonism and rupture. Cohesion and thought are the enemies of mythology. Eliminate them and mythological tyranny is resumed. Bleeding pictures! A typical example of the teachings of religion. Once Irishmen awake to these fallacious absurdities they will find their enemies and ours. Until then—trouble in Ireland. "DO UNTO THEM."

Winter. Snow, sleet, frost, rain. The bitter east winds penetrate the thickest of clothing. The slush which soaks through the stoutest of boots. The miserable cold of an English winter's day. You turn your coat collar well up about your ears; your hat pulled down a little tighter than usual; your gloved hands deep in your overcoat pockets. You walk briskly and cheerfully home with the prospect before you of a warm room; a cheery fire, a cosy chair and your felt slippers. Maybe there is a nip of the sinful drink to cap your comfort, and you are content. That is winter in England in times when coal is plentiful. But imagine the misery and unhappiness in the months of cold weather to come now the miners have struck again. There is no thought on their part, of the comfort of the great majority of people. They have once more used that cogent weapon—the boycott—for that is what a strike amounts to. Boycott is the slogan of the agitator if there is the slightest opportunity of using it. There is no consideration for the deadly misery of the very poor; they strike pitilessly at every class. Now, supposing the weapon of boycott to be turned against the miners themselves—to give them a taste of their own medicine, so to speak—by creating a union against a union. If the doctors, bakers, butchers, grocers and every trade and profession of vital necessity decided to boycott them. Doctors refuse to attend the sick, and all the purveyors of the necessities of life refuse to supply them with food and clothing. What then? Surely they could have no objection to others adopting the same principles as they do. They refuse to supply coal; the professions and businesses in turn refuse to sell them their stomachs' desires until they agree to supply coal. That is obviously a very fair arrangement. Further, it is simply a revival of the ancient custom of exchange and barter, a system which the international socialists dream of and desire. So they should have no reasonable objections to the introduction of their own admirable methods. Let them have but one small taste of their own medicine and the strike would be over in a few hours.

FIREWOOD.

Only a short time ago, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, summoned the dealers in wood to his presence and reprimanded them for increasing the price of wood. The usual ready lie; coal loads of wood missing, etc., were proved by the Secretary to be untrue; and a straight heart to

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SUMMER AND THE BABY.

HOT WEATHER PERILS AND HOW TO AVERT THEM.

The summer months are the most dangerous to infants and young children. Cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly during the hot season that often the little one is beyond aid almost before the parents realize he is ill. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Read what Mrs. W. S. Bassam, of Kingston, Ontario, says about them. "I began using Baby's Own Tablets when my little girl was about three months old," Mrs. Bassam writes. "At that time the child had indigestion badly. She was vomiting and had diarrhoea constantly. Food did her no good and she was very thin. I did not find any medicine to help until we tried Baby's Own Tablets; then the vomiting and diarrhoea ceased and she began to improve almost at once. Since then whenever her stomach is out of order we give her the Tablets and the result is always all that we desire. They are the very best medicine I have ever used for a child."

heart talk sent them away crestfallen. The result was that they returned to the old price, but they reduced the size of the bundles. With the approach of the cold weather this unwarrantable state of affairs will inflict much hardship on the poor people of the Colony. We all admired Mr. Hallifax for his firm attitude towards the dealers; but they have double crossed him. We hope to see him repeat his firmness by taking stern measures against this typically sly way of keeping a promise.

Baby's Own Tablets can be had of druggists, or post free, 60 cents the retail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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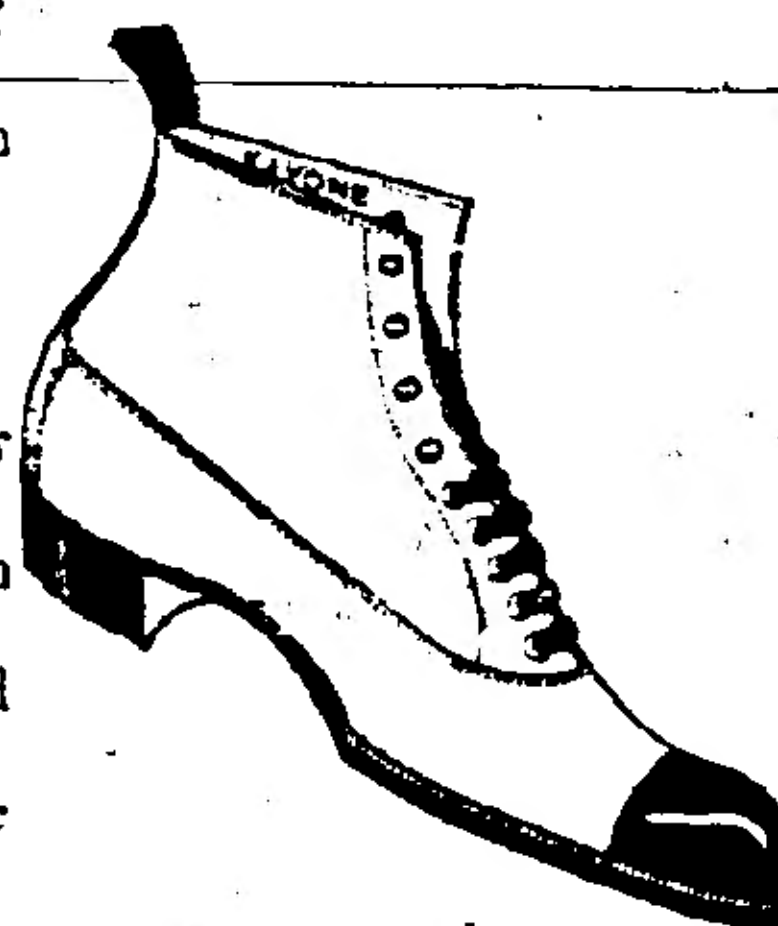
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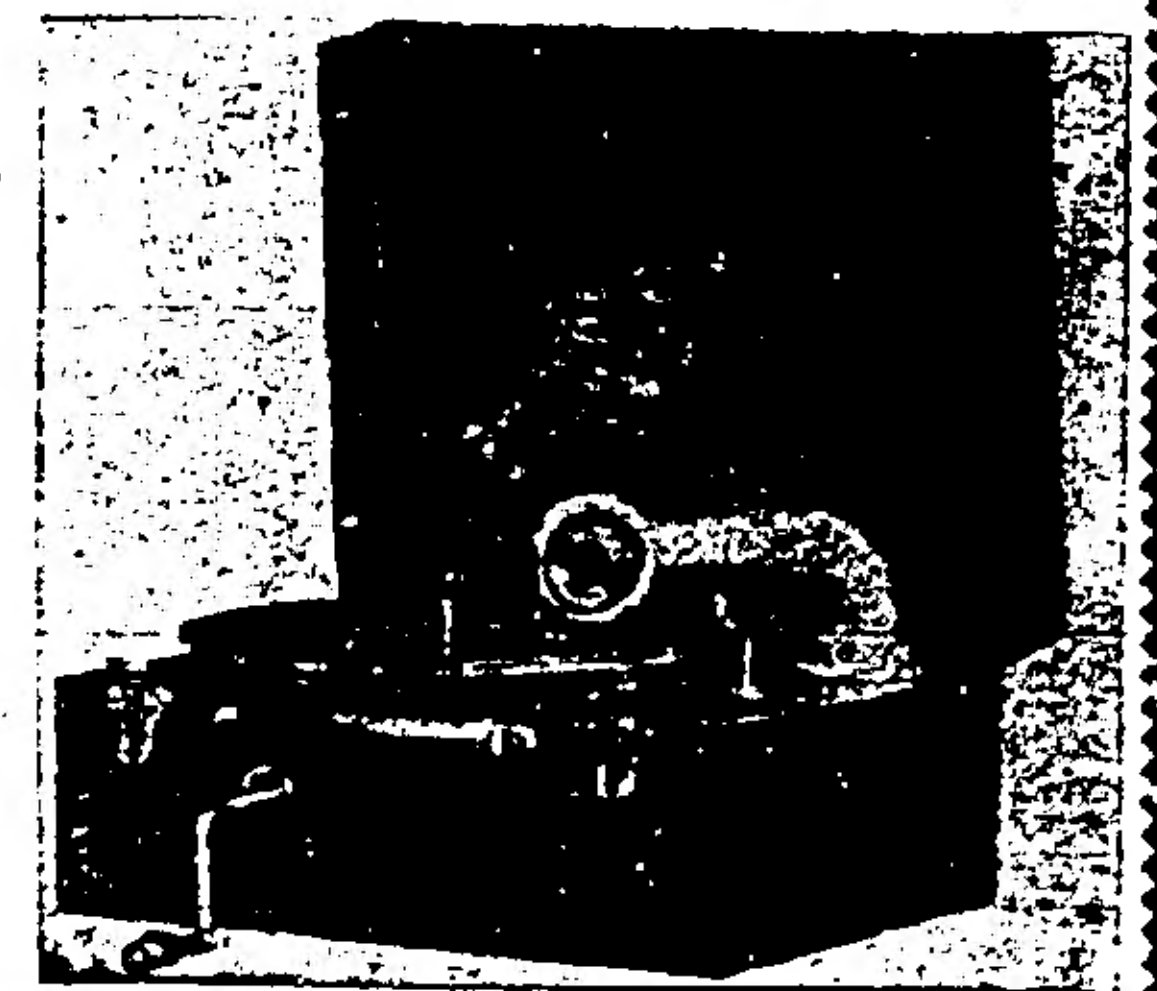
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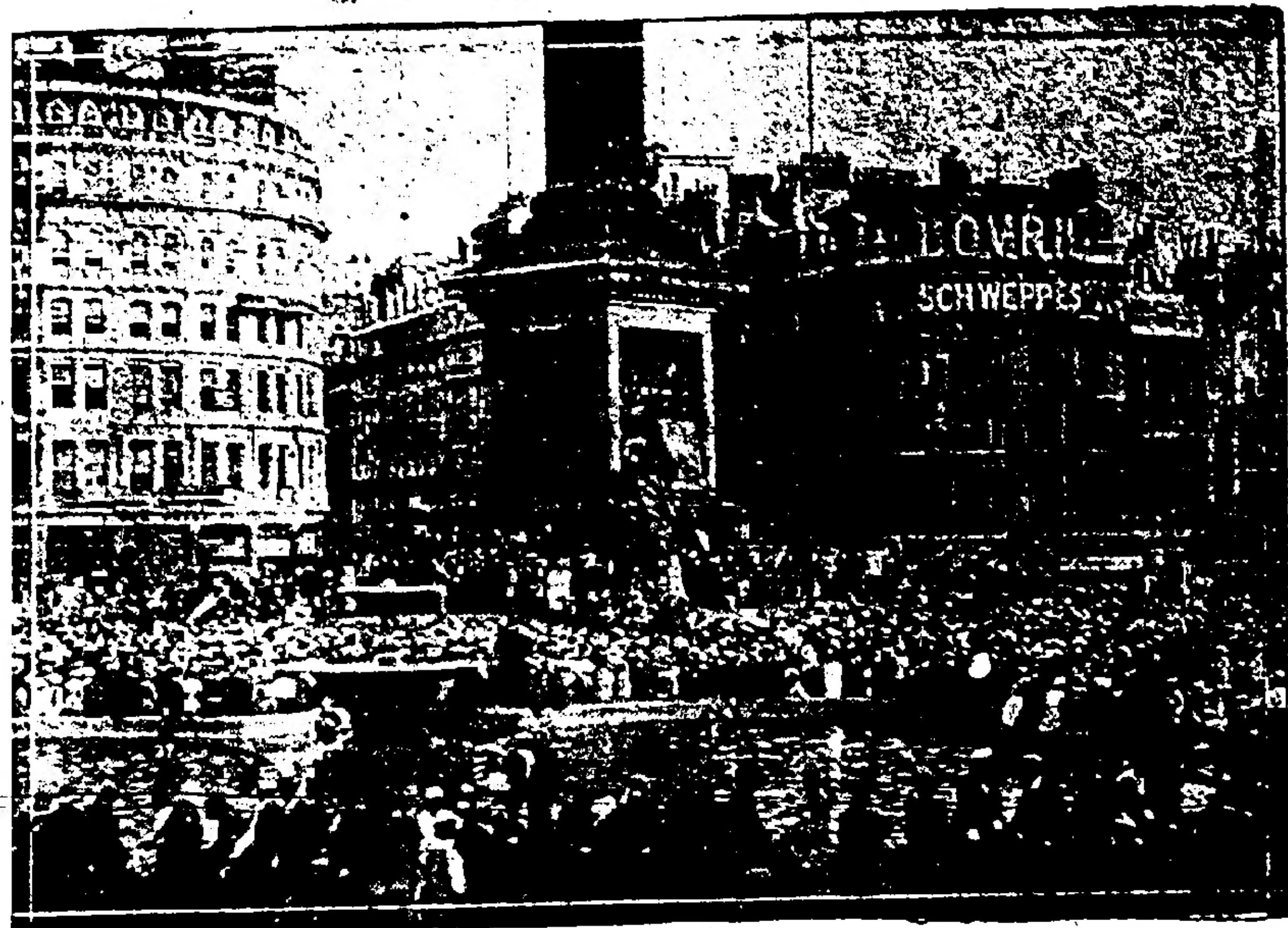
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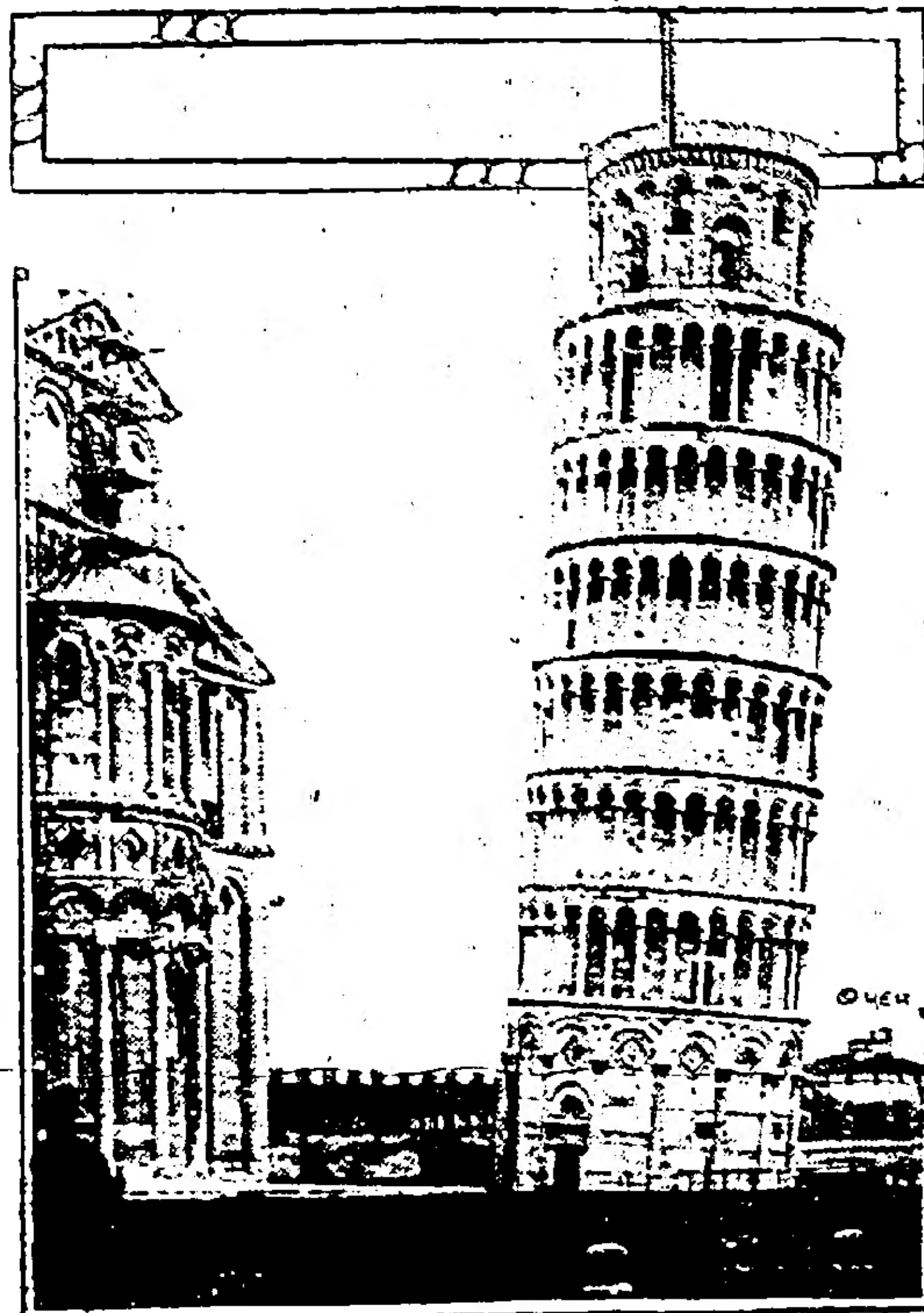


CAMERA NEWS



IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Labourites and Sinn Feiners congregated in thousands recently in Trafalgar Square to protest against the Government's policy in the Irish situation.



THE LEANING TOWER.

The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa, which luckily escaped destruction during the recent earthquakes.



RECENT PICTURE OF LATE KING OF GREECE.

The late King of Greece is here seen being presented with a bouquet by a little girl at a reception given to the monarch by the officials and residents of Paderma, Asia Minor, when he inspected his troops before their recent advance on Adrianople.



TOWN TO BE DESTROYED BY FLOOD.

The prosperous town of Andarmott, Germany, is to be wiped out in order to provide a site for a dam to be used by manufacturers. The whole valley shown in the picture is to be flooded, after the houses are removed to other sites on the surrounding hills.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

That Car Is Not At All Particular.

BY ALLMAN.



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Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
Empress of Asia	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
Empress of Japan	Jan. 19	Feb. 9
Empress of Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 23
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West Ira	R. D. Co.	Oct. 30
Eastern	P. & O.	Oct. 30
W. Henshaw	S. & D.	Oct. 30
Abercos	A. L.	Oct. 31
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Oct. 31
Kamakura	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 1
Idomenus	B. & S.	Nov. 1
Telamon	B. & S.	Nov. 2
West Iran	F. W. Co.	Nov. 2
Venezuela	P. M. Co.	Nov. 3
Van Waerwyck	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 4
Eldona	A. L.	Nov. 5
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Nov. 5
Nile	C. M. Co.	Nov. 6
Vinita	L. A. Co.	Nov. 7
I. Onawa	R. D. Co.	Nov. 7
W. Hargrave	A. L.	Nov. 7
Tydeus	B. & S.	Nov. 7
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 9
Kitano	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 12
Novara	P. & O.	Nov. 12
Tsuyama	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 13
West Ison	S. & D.	Nov. 14
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 15
Toyama	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 15
Antiochus	B. & S.	Nov. 15
C. of Joliet	A. L.	Nov. 15
Muncaster	C. D. & Co.	Nov. 16
Elpenor	B. & S.	Nov. 16
Ixon	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Dakar	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Kamakura	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
Shiyo M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 22
Atreus	B. & S.	Nov. 23
Toyohashi	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 26
Nellora	P. & O.	Nov. 26
Inaba	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 26
Bloemfontein	B. L.	Nov. 28
Kanowna	P. & O.	Nov. 30
Telmachus	B. & S.	Nov. 30
Hakodate	M. N. Y. K.	B. Dec.
Agapenor	B. & S.	Dec. 1
West Hika	L. A. Co.	Dec. 2
China	C. M. Co.	Dec. 4
Theseus	B. & S.	Dec. 7
Tokuyo	M. T. K. K.	Dec. 9
Somali	P. & O.	Dec. 10
Changsha	B. & S.	Dec. 13
Fushimi	M. N. Y. K.	Dec. 14

Japan, Coast Ports, Etc.

Kueichow	B. & S.	Oct. 29
Tiwiwong	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 29
Loonsang	J. M. Co.	Oct. 29
Fooshing	J. M. Co.	Oct. 29
Hailong	J. D. L. Co.	Oct. 29
Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 30
Kamo	M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 30
Tean	B. & S.	Oct. 30
Wingsang	J. M. Co.	Oct. 31
Japan	P. & O.	Nov. 1
Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 1
Jacox	F. M. Co.	Nov. 1
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Nov. 2
Shantung	B. & S.	Nov. 2
Chusan	B. & S.	Nov. 2
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 3
Hopsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 4
Huichow	B. & S.	Nov. 4
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 4
Pitwara	P. & O.	Nov. 4
Somali	P. & O.	Nov. 4
Sunning	B. & S.	Nov. 4
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 4
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Nov. 5
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 5
Shinai	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 6
Tjisak	J. M. Co.	Nov. 6
Shuld	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 6
Taiar	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 7
Taming	B. & S.	Nov. 9
Takada	P. & O.	Nov. 10
Yeboshi	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 10
Iyo	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 15
Haiyang	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 16
Tanyo	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 20
Bombay	M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 20



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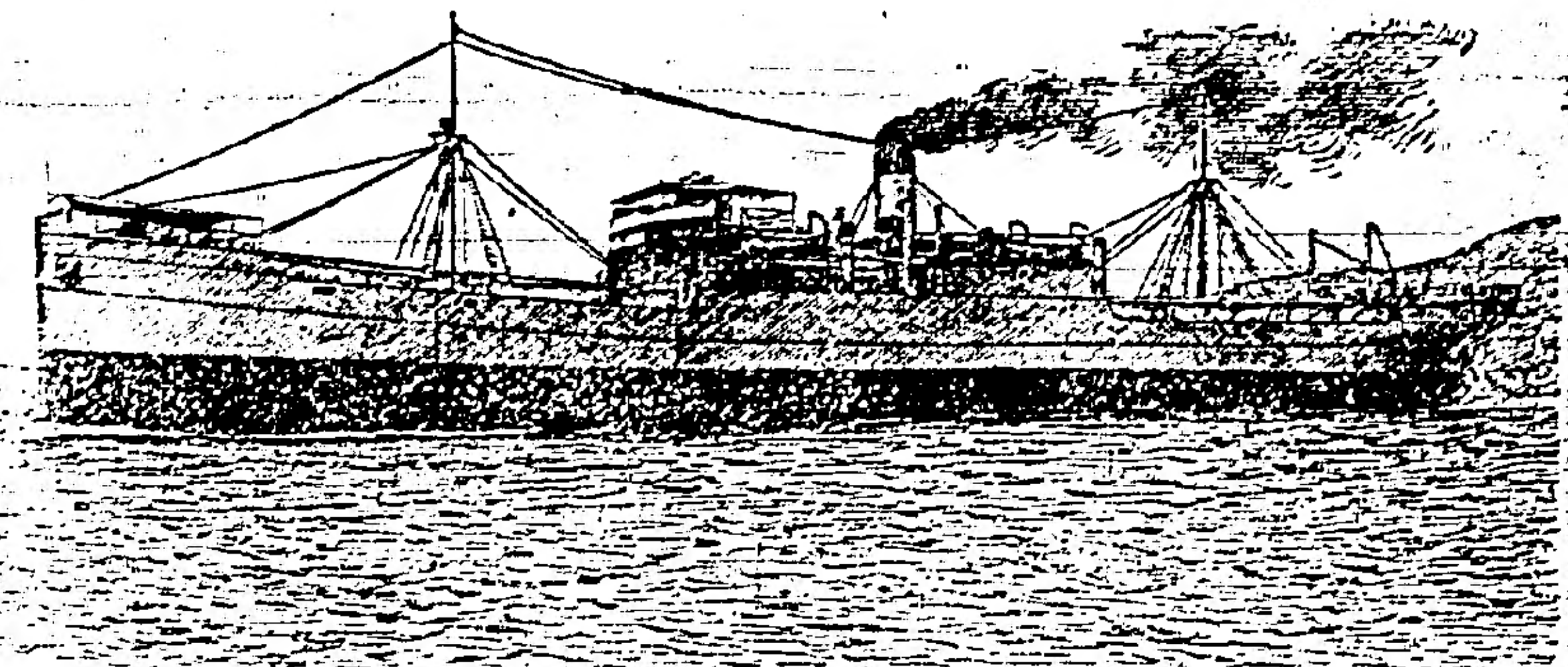
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NELLORE	6,850	26th Nov.	M's, London & Antwerp.
SOMALI	6,700	10th Dec.	M's, London & Antwerp.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	30 Oct. noon.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KANOWNA	7,000	30th Nov.	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,600	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	5,400	4th Nov.	Shanghai only.
SOMALI	6,700	4th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
TOYAMA MARU Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.
FUSEIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU Friday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU Friday, 12th Nov., at 11 a.m.
INABA MARU Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU Sailing from Singapore End of Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU Saturday, 13th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKODATE MARU Sailing from Singapore Beginning of Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINSEI MARU Saturday, 6th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU Saturday, 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.

TAIAN MARU Sunday, 7th November.

YEBOSHI MARU Wednesday, 10th November.

IYO MARU Monday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tillamang	Java	in port	29th Oct. S'hai via S'tow.	
Tilpanas	Java	in port	1st Nov. Saigon.	
Tilalak	Java	2nd Nov.	6th Nov. Japan.	
Sku d	Java		6th Nov. Java.	
Haiyang	Java	10th Nov.	16th Nov. Java.	

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tiltembang	Java	1st Nov.	3rd Nov.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to
FOR NEW YORK or BOSTON

(via Suez or Panama canals at Owners' option.)

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on 15th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing about 5th November.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports via—SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing on the 5th November.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing about 8th December.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agent

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN S.S. "HOKUTO M." sailing on the 9th November.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,
also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	7th December.	13th December.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
Telephone No. 34. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "BLOEMFONTEIN" 25th Nov.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VISITA	Nov. 4	S.S. VISITA	Nov. 7
S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 30	S.S. WEST HIKI	Dec. 2

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE:

KORE, SHANGHAI.

MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
S'hai via S'tow & N'po	Wingsang	Sun., 31st Oct. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	Wed., 3rd Nov. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thur., 4th Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 4th Nov. at d'light.
KOBE	Namsang	Thur., 4th Nov. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Lalsang	Fri., 5th Nov. at 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 5th Nov., at 2 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	30th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	2nd Nov. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	4th Nov. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	Huichow	4th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Nov. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Oct., 29, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Haikong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 29th Oct. at noon.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 2nd Nov. at noon.
Haikong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 5th Nov. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.	via Suez	7th Nov.
"TYDEUS"	via Suez	20th Dec.
"BOHEO"	via Suez	6th Jan.
"LOMBARD"	via Suez	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSURUGA M. (Hamburg Line.) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st Sept. and is expected here on the 6th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO-MARU (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 5th Oct. and is expected here on the 14th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA M. (Liverpool Line.) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 6th Oct. and is expected here on the 17th Nov.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO M. arrive at Yokohama on the 13th instant and sails on 16th instant, being due at this port 29th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. SOMALI left Colombo for this port on the 19th inst. at a.m., and is due here on the 3rd November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (American Line.) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on the 22nd Oct. and is expected here on the 6th November.

The B. I. s.s. JAPAN, left Singapore for this port on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th inst. at about morning.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 24th Oct. and is expected here on the 29th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. KANOWNA left Sydney for this port on the 23rd instant, at noon, with the Australian Mails, and is due here on the 10th November.

The s.s. ORESTES. (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez on 24th October, for Hongkong and is due here on 20th November.

The s.s. PYRRHUS. (Blue Funnel Line) left Suez on 24th October, for Hongkong and is due here on 17th November.

The s.s. ATREUS (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 25th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 31st inst.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, arrived at Yokohama on 27th October, leaves there 27th October, and is due at Hongkong on 4th November.

The Lloyd Triestino, s.s. AFRICA, in expected to sail from Shanghai on the 1st Nov. due here on the 3rd and sailing hence for Trieste via the usual ports of call on the 5th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA MARU. (Hamburg Line.) left Antwerp for this port via Suez, on the 24th Oct. and is expected here on the 5th Dec.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here—

Fookchuentoi, from Amoy.

Tack Cheung, from Shanghai.

Chowlaychee Yuenchong West

Queens Road, from Shanghai.

Yuloung, from Shanghai.

Sionghaphang, from Amoy.

Nyotaishung, from Tokio.

Carson, from Shanghai.

Leejuanchai, 71 Bridges, from

Amoy.

Wooyuenpun, from Shanghai.

Yuenchang, from Kobe.

Kwongfatcheong, from Han-</

THE WILTSHIRES.

Summary of Sporting Competitions.

The Wiltshire Battalion has completed its annual competitions and the following is a summary of results.

Cricket.—For this a Shield was purchased in 1894 in Burma and is won by the Company in inter-company competition who heads the league at the close of the season. Last season it was won by "D" Company.

Football.—The same as for Cricket. Won by "D" Company. **Hockey.** A Shield is being purchased for Hockey. Winners to be decided on the same lines as cricket and football. Won by "D" Company who also won the Garrison League.

Shooting.—A Shield which is won by the Company who obtains the highest average in the annual Musketry Course. Won by "B" Company.

Quits.—There is no Trophy for Quits but Medals are presented to the winning Team. Won "D" Company.

Cross country running.—A Cup called the "Nines" cup is the trophy for this branch of sport. It was presented to the Sports Committee on the return of the Battalion from South Africa in 1903 and is competed for annually. Won by "A" Company.

Aquatic Sports.—There are several events chosen and the Company who obtains the highest number of marks are declared the winners. An Officer N.C.O. or man who wins a race gets an individual prize and also points for his company. Two marks are given for every person in the company who can swim 1/4 mile and 1 for every person who swims 100 yards. Won by "C" Company.

Bayonet Fighting. Companies are represented by a team of 8 N.C.O.s or men and a team leader. Team leaders fight team leaders and so on. The Company winning the most fights are declared winners. N. B. Regimental arrangements. Won by "B" Company.

Boxing.—Under A.B.A. Rules. N. C.O.s or men winning fights obtain besides and individual prize points for his Company. Won by "B" Company.

Tennis.—The Company winning the greatest number of games obtain the highest points and are declared winners. Won by "C" Company.

Water polo.—Same arrangements as for Tennis. Won by "C" Company.

For all the above events the Company who obtains the highest number of marks in a competition sanctioned by the committee scores four points towards the Wiltshire Shield, the second three points the third two points and the fourth one point. The Company gaining the highest aggregate number of points in all branches of sport are the winners of the Wiltshire Shield for the year.

The Wiltshire Shield.—This is the first year the Shield has been won. It was purchased while the Battalion was at Gibraltar in 1914 but owing to the outbreak of war the competitions could not be finished. "C" Company were very good favourites for the honour of winning it in the first year of its existence. Competitions which could not be included this year have been "The Athletic Sports" and "Tugs o' War." For the Tugs o' War there are two Cups, one presented to the Battalion by the citizens of Salisbury in 1907 in commemoration of the visit of the Battalion to that City and the other was presented by (Captain) now Major Timmis.

In addition to the above there is a further distinction to be won by Officer N.C.O.s and men of the Battalion, i.e. Regimental Colours. The rules for the award of these are as follows.

A Competitor in any branch of sport shall, if he be recommended by the Sub-Committee, be awarded his "Colours" by the general Committee consisting of a single and badge. The badge shall be Maltese Cross in buff on a dark blue mount, and worn on the breast, in the centre.

Colours awarded for Football and Hockey shall be red and white striped jersey with badge, for dark blue blazers with badge on pocket and blue cap with badge, and for Swimming blue with badge.

No Competitor may wear the Regimental badge awarded for one branch of sport whilst competing in another; with the exception that, if awarded a badge for either Bayonet Fighting, or Boxing he may wear it during any of these Competitions.

A man awarded his "Colours" must wear them on all occasions of sport.

FOOTBALL.

Matches for To-morrow.

The following is the football programme for to-morrow:

DIVISION I.

Kowloon v. Wiltshires—Club Ground, 4 p.m.
R.G.A. v. H.K. Police. Sookunpoo Ground, 4 p.m.
H.M.S. Ambrose v. H.M.S. Tamar. Navy "A" Ground, 4 p.m.
S.C.A. v. H.M.S. Carlisle. Ground, 4 p.m.

DIVISION II.

Indian Rec. Club v. Club Res.—Club ground, 2.30 p.m.
22nd. Punjab v. Oilers United. Sookunpoo Ground, 2.30 p.m.
Carlisle Res. v. S.C.A. Res.—Navy "A" Ground, 2.30 p.m.
St. Joseph's College v. R.G.A. Res. S.C.A. ground, 2.30 p.m.
Staff and Depts v. United. Navy "B" ground, 2.30 p.m.
Club de Recreio v. Kowloon Res.—Navy "B" ground, 4 p.m.
Hongkong F.C. 1st team will be resting.

The new grounds at Happy Valley being ready, a full League programme has been arranged and ten matches in all will be played.

The match that is expected to draw the biggest crowd is the one allotted to the Hongkong F.C. ground. The Kowloon team had a fairly easy game last week, but it is expected that they will be further extended to-morrow and that the Wiltshires, playing up to their usual standard, will have the better of the exchanges and just manage to win. But Kowloon must not be underrated for their attacking line is good.

The game at Sookunpoo will be a hard one for the Police are known to be triers and if Alexander escapes the Interport Selection Committee and turns out for the Police a good game may be expected. The R.G.A. will commence favourites, in view of their win last Saturday.

On the Naval ground, two Naval teams will battle and it is expected that the Ambrose will annex the points.

The S.C.A. 1st team will turn out for the first match on the old Military Ground at the Valley and although the Carlisle men are a well-balanced side it is expected that the S.C.A. will win. The Chinese defence is on a par with any team in the Colony at the moment, while they possess a set of goal-getting forwards. It is hoped that the S.C.A. management will arrange to keep the crowd under control, for they must remember that now they have a ground of their own, they are responsible for the spectators do not crowd on to the field of play. A very large Chinese crowd is expected round the touchlines and the supporters of the Carlisle will also be there.

In the Junior Division, St. Joseph's are the outstanding team and the R.G.A. Res. will have a tussle if they expect to share the points. Although St. Joseph's defence is much weaker, their attack appears to have been strengthened.

A good game is expected on the Navy "A" ground, where the S.C.A. Res. are the favourites. The Carlisle Res. will open their season to-morrow and up to the present little is known of them.

On the Club ground, the I.R.C. are at home to the Club Reserves, where the latter team are expected to turnout a strong side, including a few Senior men. Last week the Indians played good open football and with the privilege of playing on the premier ground, they are expected to give a good account of themselves.

The Punjab will be out on the Military ground at Sookunpoo against a naval team, when a fairly even game is expected.

Two matches will be played on the new Navy ground, where it is expected that the Staff and Depts and the Club de Recreio will be the winners.

The Hongkong F.C. are erecting a stand for Service men on the field opposite to the members' stand, and they are to be congratulated on their undertaking, for the Services are very keen on watching their favourites, and the stands will be well patronised, with men of both Services, at the Saturday matches.

QUIZ.

CLUB DE RECREIO v. KOWLOON RES.

The Club de Recreio will play the Kowloon Reserves to-morrow on the Navy Ground at 4 p.m. and the following have been chosen to represent the former:

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The MUNCASTER CASTLE, whose local agents are Messrs. Dodwell and Co., arrived yesterday afternoon from New York with 1,500 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 2,300 tons for elsewhere. Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. EASTERN from Kobe arrived here yesterday afternoon with 1,800 tons of general cargo. Mooring A 2.

The s.s. PEMBROKESHIRE brought a cargo of oil, wheat and general merchandise (1,000 tons) from Shanghai yesterday. Mooring A 6.

From Honkoko Bay the Norwegian vessel SKULD consigned here yesterday 1,700 tons of salt. Mooring B 24.

The Norwegian vessel HALDIS delivered here yesterday a cargo of sugar from Surabaya.

The WEST IRA, a U.S.S.B. vessel operated by the Robert Dollar Co., consigned here yesterday evening 120 tons of direct and 2,900 tons of through cargo. Mooring B 7.

The T.K.K. SEIYO MARU arrived here this morning from Valparaiso with 1,300 tons of coal, lumber, cotton yarn, safety matches, etc. for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES AND DEPARTURES.

The s.s. PEMBROKESHIRE left at daylight to-day for London via Singapore with through cargo.

The s.s. SADO MARU left at 11 a.m. to-day for London via Singapore with 300 tons.

The LOONG SANG departed at 3 p.m. to-day for Manila with 1,340 tons.

The EASTERN leaves at noon to-morrow for Melbourne with 800 tons.

OUR TRAMCARS.

Suggested Covered-In Top Decks.

We have received the following for publication:

Sir,—It has been suggested by several residents that the Tramway Company might experiment with two or three covered-in top-deck cars during the coming winter months. People coming into town from Causeway Bay, Happy Valley and Wanchai would greatly appreciate being able to get to their offices dry and in comfort.

On wet and cold days it is out of the question to travel on top of the cars as they are now, and the first-class accommodation down below is very limited. It would be quite an easy matter to cover them in and make them waterproof. Merely raise the existing canvas in the centre to allow water to run off and add canvas, roll-up sides and front with, say, celluloid windows, similar to those on some motor cars.

Perhaps some of your readers will back up the idea?

Yours etc.

TOP-DECKER.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1920.

TAKING POSSESSION OF VACANT HOUSE.

Having discovered a house which has been empty for over six months, the Fulham Council proposes to take steps to acquire the place. The measure under which the council will act is the Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, which was passed a few weeks ago. Clause 1 confers on all local authorities the power to hire compulsorily a working-class house which has been withheld from occupation for at least three months.

L. Lima, L. Xavier (Capt.), J. Remedios, V. Conceicao, F. Prata and A. Botelho. Reserves:—H. Xavier and J. Gomes.

CLUB 2ND v. I.R.C.
The following have been selected to represent the Club 2nd eleven against the I.R.C. on the Club ground, kick off 2.30 p.m. sharp:—C. Wilkie, W. Gerrard, A. McDonald, A. Boyesen, J. Dodds, W. Ireland, J. Sherry, G. May, D. J. Purves, J. B. Hamilton, E. Railton.

STAFF AND DEPTS v. UNITED.
The following have been selected to play for the Staff and Depts in the above 2nd Division match, on the Navy "B" Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday commencing at 2.30 p.m.:—Cpl. Horrocks, S. Sgt. Bradley, Sgt. Scouler, Pta. Tennant, S. Sgt. Hunt, Pta. Barnes, Pta. Janett, Sgt. Rogers, Sgt. Wilkinson, Lce.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
AND THE
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,800 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 912.

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EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGLEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

GRAND HOTEL DE PEKIN

PEKING, CHINA.

Tel. Address: "GRAND HOTEL"
Peking.

THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.
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INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per JAPAN, 30th Oct.
Manila—Per YALOU, 31st Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

To-morrow.

Swatow, Shanghai & Y.N. China
—Per WINGJANG, 5 p.m.
Chefoo & Dairen—Per FOOLEE,
3 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per SHUN
SHING, 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per CHONG VA, 5
p.m.

Saigon—Per TJIPANAS, 5 p.m.

Sandakan, Australia & New
Zealand via Thursday Is.—
Per EASTERN, Reg. 9.45
Letters 10.30 a.m.

*Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via
Takao—Per SOSHU MARU,
9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan
via Kobe—Per KAMO M.,
10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per
TEAN, 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

25th to 31st October, 1920.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 25	7 25	6 4	1 43	3 5
Tues. 26	7 46	6 21	1 49	3 2
Wed. 27	8 14	5 54	2 20	2 2
Thur. 28	8 46	5 27	3 2	2 2
Fri. 29	9 21	4 58	3 41	1 7
Sat. 30	10 00	4 28	4 11	3 1
Sun. 31	10 44	3 58	4 42	2 4
	11 34	3 28	5 13	1 7

m. morning, a. afternoon.

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